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Phalguna 18, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

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CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 15. Friday, March 9, 1973/Phalguna 18, 1894 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 261, 263, 266 to 269, 271 and 273 . . 1-27

Written Answers to Questions ·

Starred Questions Nos. 262, 264, 265, 270, 272 and 274 to 280 28-41

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2590 to 2600, 2602 to 2706, 2708, 2710, 2711, 2713 to 2756 and 2758 to 2789 41-194

Statement correcting reply to USQ. No. 682, dt. 23-2-1973 . . 194

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance Reported crisis in handloom and powerloom industries . . . 195-213

Papers laid on the Table 214-19

Estimates Committee
Twenty-ninth Report 220

Business of the House 220-25

Statement re : Strike in Air-India 225-29

Dr. Karan Singh 227-29

Railway Budget, 1973-74—General Discussion 229-76

Shri Mohinder Singh Gill 229-34

Shri P. G. Mavalankar 234-37

Shri S. M Siddayya 237-39

Shri A. P. Sharma 239-42

Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao 243-44

Shri P M Mehta 244-46

Prof Narain Chand Parashar 246-50

Shri Genda Singh 250-51

Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan 251-54

Shri Dhamankar 254-56

Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha 256-61

Shri Ambesh 261-66

Shri Pannalal Barupal 266-68

Shri Umed Singh Rathia 269

Shri Sadhu Ram 270-72

Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar 272-74

Shri R. N. Barman 275-76

Shri L. N. Mishra. 276

*The Sign * marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Constitution (Amendment) Bill— COLUMNS

(*Amendment of articles* 19, 22 *etc.*) by Shri A. K. Gopalan . . 276–89

Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy 277–78

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary 279–86

Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill by Shri N. K. Sanghi . . 289–339

Shri N. K. Sanghi 289–99

Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya 300–01

Shri R. R. Sharma 301–02

Shri M. C. Daga 302–07

Shri Vasant Sathe 307–10

Shri E. R Krishnan 311–12

Shri C. H. Mohamed Koya 312–14

Shri P. G. Mavalankar 314–19

Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar 319–22

Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar 323–25

Shri D. N. Tiwary 325–27

Shri C. M. Stephen 327–31

Shri Teja Singh Swatantra 331–35

Shri Ramji Ram 335–36

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury 336–38

Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha 338

Half-an-Hour Discussion . .

Charges against Haryana Chief Minister 339–56

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra 340–47

Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha 352–56

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 9, 1973/Phalguna 18, 1894 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Progress made by Nationalised Banks in Regard to Lead Bank Scheme

*261. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lead bank scheme launched by the nationalised banks has not made any satisfactory progress;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken to speed up the progress of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c) A statement is placed on the table of the House.

Statement

Lead Bank Scheme envisages a commercial bank functioning in the district allotted to it as its lead responsibility, assuming leadership in providing banking facilities within the limitations of its trained manpower, business potential and the infrastructure available. It is a continuous process and it will not be correct to say that it has not made satisfactory progress, considering the fact that this is an entirely new role given to commercial banks who have not been accustomed to undertake lending for development in a big way in the past.

Most of the banks have completed preliminary surveys of the districts allotted to them and in as many as 302 cases, reports are available. The banks have established district level consultative committees in 223 districts and are taking steps both for mobilising deposits as also for extending credit facilities to hitherto neglected sectors. Their performance is watched from time to time both by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के कुछ जिलों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से लीड बैंक योजना बनाई गई है, उस के जरिए वहां के लोगों की खास कर किसानों की स्थिति को सुधारने की दिशा में कुछ सर्वे करने की बात की गई। हमारी अपनी जानकारी है कि चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरनगर और दरभंगा इन तीन जिलों में जिन इलाकों में लीड बैंक योजना चालू की गई उन में कोई फायदा उस से नही हुआ। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि आप ने जो लीड बैंक योजना की कार्यवाही की है उस की समीक्षा की हैं या नही की है कि क्या प्रगति हुई है और उस में जो डिफैक्ट पैदा हो रहे हैं, जो लोगों को लाभ नही हो रहा है उसके लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही आप आगे करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not know exactly about the districts to which he made a reference .. (*Interruptions*)

वह आप की एक राय हो सकती है। मैं उस से सहमत नही हूं। कुछ अलग भी राय हो सकती है इस के बारे मे।

I think this question was aimed at knowing the functioning of the Lead Bank Scheme and its extension for the country as a whole.

The Lead Bank Scheme is making very slow progress. I quite agree with you, because only in two matters they have tried to make a progress. That was about preparing som

sort of an impressionist survey of the district concerned. I think the major result of that impressionist survey was to identify the centres of growth for the purpose of locating the Branches. But, I would consider the Lead Bank successful then, when they will be able to formulate certain developmental schemes for the District and will co-ordinate them with the local developmental agencies, and for the purpose of translating those schemes into action, if they co-operate and co-ordinate the activities of all other financial institutions in the District and provide a leadership for that purpose, then the Lead Bank Scheme will be in that sense successful. I would not say that it has reached that stage at the present moment.

Certainly, they are going into the areas and they are trying to identify the areas where they can start this work. So, this first, initial step, they have certainly completed. If there are any specific problems or difficulties, I will certainly look into them. I do not deny them.

आप ने बताया चम्पारन और दूसरे क्षेत्रों का तो मैं मान सकता हूं कि हो सकता है और कुछ स्पेसिफिक चीजें हों तो आप मुझे दे दीजिए, मैं देख लूंगा ।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने स्लो प्रोग्रेस को तो मंजूर कर लिया है । लेकिन मैं उन से पूछना चाहूंगा कि इस बात में आप ने खुद कहा है कि को-आर्डिनेटेड एफर्ट होना चाहिए, तो कोआर्डिनेटेड कार्यवाही करने के लिए आप ने कौन सा नया कदम उठाया है । यह आप ने नहीं बताया ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : To have this sort of coordination, in more than 200 districts they have appointed coordination committees. They have links with banks cooperatives and so on. Such coordination committees have links with Development Agencies of the State Governments in the district. We have issued instructions to them saying that they must start doing this. In rder to expedite this process, I have myself held meetings with the representatives of State Governments in different regions. I have covered all the four regions except the Eastern Region. I could not go to the Eastern region because of the winter season etc. But, if I get some time during this Budget session, I propose to go there and have discussion. In those discussions, we have decided that it is not enough to have merely some sort of coordinating agency at district level, but there should be direction from the State Governments, that is, at the State level also, and for that purpose you may have a sort of Council or Coordination group at the State level which might be able to give direction in the matter. These are some of the steps which we have already taken.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि 223 जिला कंसल्टेटिव कमेटीज जो आप ने फार्म की हैं उस में नान-आफिशियल लोगों को भी शामिल करें । एम पीज और एम एल एज को जिस से लोगों की रोज की जरूरत की चीजों को पूरा किया जा सके ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात की जानकारी है कि 1 करोड़ बुनकर जो पावरलूम और हैडलूम से काम करते है जिन का कि सर्वे उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पंजाब, हरियाना, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश इन सारे प्रदेशों में लीड बैंक ने किया लेकिन स्टाफ न होने के कारण अभी तक उन को कोई सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है । यही गोरखपुर की हालत है, यही फैजाबाद की हालत है, यही आजमगढ़, पंजाब और हरियाना की हालत है । तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी कोई एमर्जेंट मीटिंग कर के इस बारे में कोई उपाय करेंगे जिस से कि उन को रिजर्व बैंक स्टाफ दे कर उन के मामले को तय कर सके ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : He has raised some two issues. I will reply to them. The first one was about associating

the MPs and MLAs with local advisory consultations. If it is informal, I don't mind. I certainly would prefer that informality. But if it is to be formal, it is very difficult for me.

यह मुश्किल है मेरे लिए । इन्फार्मली यह हो सकता है और इस के बारे में आप लोगो को थोड़ा इनीशिएटिव लेना पडेगा । उस इनीशिएटिव में मदद करने के लिए मैं तैयार हूं । आप इनीशिएटिव लेंगे इन्फार्मली तो मैं मदद करने के लिए तैयार हूं ।

Regarding the weaving class, it is too much to depend upon the banking system alone to solve this problem. I have gone into those problems. I have gone to the eastern districts of U.P. and I know something about the weavers' problem in my own State. Giving them credit is important but equally important is the question of supplying them with yarn properly and at the proper time. The second aspect which is very important is marketing. Banking system alone cannot provide all solution for all those problems. I had been in correspondence with State Governmens. I had written to some of the Chief Ministers saying that they should have some institutional arrangement for these two important aspects, about supply of yarn and also of marketing of the produce. and for my part, I am prepared to see what effective role banks can play.

But if you entirely depend on solving it on the banking system, as such, I think we are expecting rather too much of banking system.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Sir, the State Bank of India is not able to give any lead in Orissa. It is not opening any branches whereas the Andhra Bank, which is a nonnationalised bank, has taken lead. I would like to know whether any instructions have been given to the State Bank by the Reserve Bank to go slow or is it because of the agent not taking initiative?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is a rather loaded question. I cannot presume that the State Bank is not taking interest—not much, maybe possibly true—but I see that the Orissa State, as far as the banking activity is concerned, requires more attention. Very recently we sent our Additional Secretary to have more detailed discussions with them and certain programmes have been formulated.

SHRI R. R. SHARMA : While answering the main question the Minister had said that it was making slow progress but in the statement it is said, "It is a continuous process and it may not be correct to say that it has not made satisfactory progress." I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether he sees any difference between 'no progress', 'satisfactory progress' and 'slow progress'?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I certainly see some difference. If the hon Member does not see the difference, I cannot help it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : While appreciating the idea of lead bank, since it is still at a preliminary stage, may I know whether Government has set-up guidelines and also by what time will be possible to cross the preliminary stage?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : In reply to the hon. Member's question whether we have reached a stage where we can expect the banks to make a breakthrough I would say, in some districts it has reached the stage but in some it has not. Further, it is not merely enough to see that you identify the areas of growth and start branches there but it is much better you prepare a programme of action. In some districts attempt has been made and in some districts they can make a breakthrough. But I cannot say this about all the districts.

Expenditure on Collection of income-Tax from Small Tax Payers

*263. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent study has revealed that the percentage of cost of collection of Income-tax to the total revenue is comparatively much in the case of lower income slabs than in case of higher income slabs; and

(b) if so, the precise findings of the study ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A pilot study was conducted in 1970. A Statement showing the scope and findings of the study is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

In 1970, a study was conducted on the basis of para 1.10 of 117th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha). The study covered two representative ranges/circles in West Bengal, Bombay City, Gujarat, Delhi and Madras charges; one of the ranges having comparatively larger cases of business incomes of Rs. 15,000 and above and the other having the remaining moderate cases, *i.e.*, cases of Rs. 15,000 and refund cases etc. The two sets of cases were termed as "Big Income cases" and "Small Income cases" The data collected in this pilot study for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 is given below :—

Year and type of cases	No. of cases	Demand raised	Cost of Collection	Cost per case	% to demand raised
		(Rupees in thousands)			
				Rs.	
1968-69					
(i) Big income cases .	17,231	38,46,62	33,03	191·63	0·86
(ii) Small income cases .	1,96,521	4,62,32	25,77	13·11	5·57
1969-70					
(i) Big income cases . .	21,676	48,14,34	37,39	172·41	0·78
(ii) Small income cases .	2,12,508	5,30,32	28,71	13·51	5·41

The cost of collection has been arrived at without taking into account the expenditure incurred on office accommodation, maintenance of buildings, furniture, proportionate supervision charges, etc. as there were practical difficulties in determining these expenses separately.

DR. H. P. SHARMA : Sir, the Bhoothalingam Commission on the rationalisation of tax structure recommended raising of minimum assessment level to Rs. 7,500/-. Basing the plea on that argument that the expenditure involved in collecting taxes between Rs.5,000/- to Rs. 7,500/- was disproportionately larger than the expenditure incurred in assessing the higher income groups ...

In view of this disproportionate difference will Government inform the House of the exact amount which is spent in assessing and collecting income-tax from the group between Rs. 5000 and Rs. 7500. The difference between the Bhoothalingam Committee and the Government related only to this group between Rs. 5000 and Rs. 7500. Can Government give us the relevant figures in respect of this group ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The hon. Member's question was about the survey made. I have given the survey assessment. We have no information as regards the group between Rs. 5000 and Rs. 7500.

DR. H. P. SHARMA : The point of discussion between them was only about this group. There never was any difference in regard to incomes over Rs. 7500.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The survey was not made because of the Bhoothalingam Committee's report. As a matter of fact, the pilot scheme was undertaken because the PAC wanted us to make the assessment. It was as a result of the recommendation of the PAC that this study was made, and it was conveyed to the PAC.

DR. H. P. SHARMA : In view of the admitted fact that the purchasing power of the rupee has been consistently going down will Government state what this Rs. 5000 would work out to in terms of the 1955 rupee ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is a sort of tricky argument. If he says that the value of the rupee is reduced, which is a fact, then the rupee value of the tax is also reduced to that extent.

DR. H. P. SHARMA : He can still give us the figure indicating what it works out to.

SHRI P. K. DEO : The present tax-free salary and allowances and perquisites of Cabinet Ministers amount to Rs. 70,920, which is equivalent to a taxable income of Rs. 12,00,977. In view of this, may I know whether Government will consider the question of making the salary and perquisites of Cabinet Ministers taxable ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not relevant to the main question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा, जो भी अध्ययन किया गया था वह पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की सिफारिश के आधार पर किया गया था। पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की यह राय थी, मैं उस समय उस कमेटी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ था, कि कम आमदनी वालों पर जितना समय, शक्ति और धन लगाया जाता है, उतना अगर बड़ी आमदनी वालों पर लगाया जाय तो अधिक प्राप्ति हो सकती है। इस स्टडी से सरकार ने क्या नतीजा निकाला ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : नतीजा यह निकला है कि छोटी आमदनी वालों का समरी-एसेस्मेंट किया जाय, ऐसा स्टैचूटरी अमेण्डमेंट किया गया है, जिस को आप लोगों ने सपोर्ट किया था और अब उस पर काम शुरु हो गया है—दो साल में ही अगर आप इस को भूल जायें, तो फिर क्या करें। अपेक्षा यह है कि समरी एसेस्मेंट छोटी आमदनी वालों का काम कम खर्चे में होगा और उस से अफसरों को जो समय मिलेगा, वह बड़ी आमदनीवालों पर लगा सकेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. The hon. Member is absent. Next question. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa. He is absent. Then, Shri S. N. Misra. He is also absent.

AN HON. MEMBER : Which S. N. Misra is it? Anyway, both are absent.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: One is of Maruti fame, and the other is of Balyogeshwar fame.

MR. SPEAKER : I always welcome it when some Mishra is absent.

Assistance from World Bank for Market Yard Scheme

*266: SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank or International Development Association has offered any assistance to the Market Yard Scheme in India ;

(b) if so, the condition under which this offer has been made ; and

(c) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding this offer ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) A Credit of $14 million was signed with the International Development Association in March 1972 for the Bihar Agricultural Markets Project. Recently, a credit of $8 million has been negotiated for the Mysore Agricultural Markets Project. A proposal for an IDA Credit for the UP Markets Project is at an advanced stage of consideration.

(b) All IDA Credits carry no interest, but only a service charge of 3/4 of one per cent and are repayable in 50 years with a grace period of 10 years. The proposed Credits would be on to en to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, which in turn would refinance lending by the Commercial Banks to the ultimate beneficiaries. ARC would have to satisfy itself, in providing refinance, as it does in every project approved by it,

that the individual markets for which loan would be provided by the Commercial Banks are financially viable, and the market committees would be able to amortise the loans from the market fees.

(c) Does not arise. in view of what is stated in (b) above.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I would like to know whether after the negotiation of this project, appraisal and discussion the World Bank indicated any concern with regard to Government's policy regarding the takeover of wholesale trade in foodgrains. I would also like to know whether the Chairman of the ARC had given a private assurance to the World Bank that the policy will not affect the project in such a way when implemented.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN No I do not think that any assurance was given by the Chairman. As a matter of fact, I did make enquiries because there was certainly public criticism also about it. It is absolutely unfounded.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There was an article in *Blitz*.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Including that one.

As far as the policy matter is concerned, the World Bank made no enquiries. We did also make it clear that the question of policy is our concern and it is none of theirs. Naturally they only wanted to know whether this policy change was going to make any structural change in the scheme. This was the only thing they wanted to know, exactly what is the type of investment that would be necessary, whether the scheme would be viable or not. These were the only points of enquiry they made. These were just, I should say, incidental enquiries. They had nothing to do with the policy matter. So far they have not made any enquiry about it. I am sure they will not make any such enquiry, and even if they do make it, we will not care about it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I am gla the Minister has clarified the position. After the reports appeared in December, there was a meeting early this year and Government cleared the stand. I know that. But the Chairman has been offerred a post of Secretary in the World Bank and he went to Washington at government expense for settlement of the terms of his appointment. Did Government give permission for that ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If it is a question of going there, that is a different matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Did he go at government expense ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : No. He went in December because it was asked to go for an interview. He went at the Bank's cost. Normally, we try to see, as every Government in the world does, that our nationals are working at some place or other in world bodies. Normally it is in the interest of the nation. In this case, they asked him to come for an interview and Government did not pay the cost.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Is it a fact that the World Bank had somehow, may be in the name of viability of the scheme, put pressure on the ARC to see that their aid should go mainly to the big farmers instead of the smaller ones, and the Chairman of the Corporation, who has now been offered a job by the World Bank, has been instrumental in agreeing o that ? There is such an allegation which appeared in *Free Press Journal*.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Would he kindly repeat the question ?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : May I know whether it is a fact that the World Bank had put a pressure on the Agricultural Refinance Corporation to channelise it aid in such a way that it reaches the bis farmers instead of the smaller ones and, to that extent, an assurance, it is said, has been given by the Chairman of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation about whom allegations have been made and who has now been offered a job in the World Book ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I can assure him that this has nothing to do with his getting a job in the World Bank. The assurance about the particular loan and the job have basically nothing to do with each other. I can assure you about it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Is there such an assurance ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : No, no.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Since the Government has decided to take over the marketing of foodgrains, may I know whether any assistance will be made available from the World Bank ?

Mr. SPEAKER : That is a separate question.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I should think so; it should be available Why should it not be ?

MR. SPEAKER : I said it is a separate question.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : In view of the scheme which pertains to the Tungabhadra project where half a million acres of land are to be irrigated, and since there was absolutely no marketing facility at the covering point, and since it is a very viable scheme, may I know whether the benefit of the interest-free loan which the IDA is giving to the Government, that is, the benefit of this freedom from interest will be passed on to the market committees, as otherwise the Reserve Bank of India will have made a largesse at the cost of the scheme ? In other word, will the concept of viability include an interest-free loan to the market committees ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is a different matter; it is an internal policy matter; I cannot say anything about it.

Decline in Foreign Exchange due to Canalisation of Exports through S.T.C.

*267. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether canalisation of exports through the State Trading Corporation has resulted in a decline in foreign exchange earnings ; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : May I know whether it is feared that the export trade will suffer because the private exporters who have built up the trade have now no role to play, and if so, to remove this fear, may I know whether the STC is considering to use the expertise of these persons within the framework of canalisation and, if so, to what extent their services would be utilised ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I have already said that the performance of the STC has gone upwards. From 1968 when it was Rs. 18·95 crores, in 1972-73 it has gone up to Rs. 50·65 crores. So, there is no reason to think that the STC has failed in the job assigned to it. On the contrary, the STC has played a very positive role in export trade; whenever called for, it will be playing a more progressive and expensive job to eliminate unhealthy competition, to increase the power of collective bargaining and to get the most favourable terms in transactions of commerce.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : May I know whether canalisation means throwing out the private persons from trade ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Canalisation is meant for the introduction of discipline in the industries in the matter of export; it is meant for providing the industries a better bargaining strength and also plan for a long-term strategy in the matter of export and not primarily to throw out private trade, but incidentally it may happen, and it often does happen.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : The hon. Minister just now said that the volume of trade has increased and that the export trade has been canalised through the S.T.C. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether our foreign exchange earnings have accordingly or proportionately increased or not.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : It has increased.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Are more items likely to be canalised through the STC and if so what are those items ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I have already said that is in the interest of national economy and trade and commerce, further expansion of the canalising agency is called for it will be done in due time.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या कुछ ऐसे आइटमें भी हैं, जिन के एक्सपोर्ट में 1967 के मुकाबले में 1972-73 में कमी आई है; अगर हां, तो वे आइटम कौन-कौन से हैं ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Yes, Sir, There are some items like footwear, dry fish, human hair where there was some slight decrease in export in the year referred to by the hon. Member but there were some good reasons for that.

SHRI R.S. PANDEY: May I know whether the Government is giving proper thinking about export canalisation regarding certain items which are still left out ? They have got terrible potential to earn foreign exchange. May I know whether the Government is going to appoint com co-committee to survey the items to be canalised by which we can earn more foreign exchange.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The hon. Member has asked whether we are prepared to give proper thinking in the matter on possible items to be included in canalisation My answer is ; yes, proper thinking s being given.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Just now the hon. Minister said that in the process some people would be thrown ou of jobs. Has he any scheme to absorb those people in STC or anywhere else ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I said in the larger interest of providing other people with jobs if some people may have to be thrown out, it is incidental thereto; it is not our primary intention; our primary intention is the promotion of commerce.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा कुछ प्रगति की गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस को कितना मुनाफा हुआ है। क्या यह सही है कि छोटे उद्योगों और गृह उद्योगों द्वारा तैयार सामान जिस मूल्य पर खरीदा जाता है, उस से कई गुना अधिक दाम पर बाहर भेजा जाता है, लेकिन छोटे उद्योगों और गृह उद्योगों को पूरा मुनाफा नही मिलता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन को अधिक मुनाफा दिलाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : As I have already said one of the main purposes of canalising certain items of export is to lend a relatively better position to the small scale industry. The pooling together their products and canalising them through a Government agency enables them to get more than they could themselves have got *vis-a-vis* organised sectors and big exporters.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The increase shown by the Minister does not give us the actual progress of the STC unless we know what percentage those earnings shown as increase over the past year constitute. Is it not a fact that their earnings in absolute terms are more than the previous year but less than the projected earnings of the STC in foreign exchange ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : In absolute terms it is satisfactory. From 18·95 crores in 1968-69 it came to Rs. 26·13 crores in 1971-72 and to Rs. 50·65 crores in 1972-73. The projection was slightly more. STC is doing a good job, but there is room for further inprovement. We are taking every step to see that its efficiency and performance improve in future.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Why does the earning fall short of the projection in terms of percentage ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The percentage is not readily available, but I will pass it on to him. There are good reasons for the shortfall in certain sectors. Sometimes there are transport difficulties or difficulties in export to the Gulf areas, also, in the dry fish areas, domestic requirements went high and proportionately the exports fall. I share the concern and anxiety of the hon. member that STC's export performance should go up and I am convinced it will go up.

Opium seized from Indian Freighter by the Officials of Japanese Customs Department

*268. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held regarding seizure of 5·6 kg. of crude opium in Yokahama from an Indian freighter on 21st November, 1972 by the Japanese Customs Officials ;

(b) If so, the facts of the case; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE: (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) According to information recently received by the Government from (Interpol), Tokyo, 5·99 Kgs. of opium were seized at Yokohama port from an Indian vessel on 20th November, 1972 by the Narcotics and Customs officers of the Government of Japan.

(b) Narcotics Control authorities alongwith Customs Officers of the Government of Japan raided the vessel docked at Yokohama harbour, on the 20th November, 1972, and found a brief case containing 5·99 Kgs. of opium, hidden under a shaft in the engine room. The following three Indian seamen have been arrested in this connection :—

(*i*) Issac Abraham Raymond, resident of Bombay.

(*ii*) Mukhal Joseph Biswanath, resident of Calcutta.

(*iii*) Umrigar Jogibhai Lalu Bhai, resident of Surat (Gujarat).

The three arrested Indian seamen are facing trial in the Yokohama District Court.

(c) Appropriate action to get their Continuous Discharge Certificate Numbers and Registration Numbers cancelled will be taken on receipt of information about their conviction.

DR. SARADISH ROY: May I know whether Government has received any such information regarding the practice of smuggling opium to other countries by Indian vessels ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This happens in many other countries as well. Certainly it is not very good for India there is no doubt about it.

DR. SARADISH ROY : What precautionary measures do Government intends to take so that these things may not happen in future ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : In pursuance of our international obligations; Government of India has taken a number of steps. I have got a long list. If he wants I am prepared to give them.

श्री सरजू पांडे : हमारे मुल्क में अफीम की स्मगलिंग बहुत ज्यादा होती है। दूसरे मुल्कों में अफीम की स्मगलिंग हमारे मुकाबले में कम होती है, क्योंकि वहां पर सरकारों ने अफीम की प्राइसिज, बहुत हाई फिक्स कर रखी हैं। दूसरे मल्को के मुकाबले में हमारे

यहां अफीम के दाम बहुत सस्ते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अफीम की स्मगलिंग को रोकने के लिए और मेजर्ज इस्तेमाल करने के साथ साथ क्या अफीम के दाम बढ़ाने की भी कोई व्यवस्था की गई है या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय सरजू पाडे जी यह बताईये कि दाम का झगडा इस में कहां है ? वह तो कोर्ट में पकडे हुए आदमी है। अगर ऐसे सब्लीमेट्री रेज करते हैं उस से तो कोई और बात निकल आयेगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . नहीं, अध्यक्ष जी, सवाल यह है कि अफीम आयी कहीं से जहाज में। क्या वह भारत से गयी थी या बीच के किसी बन्दरगाह से लायी गयी थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . वह तो योकोहामा कोर्ट ही तय करेगा।

श्री सरजू पांडे : अफ़ीम के दाम बढ़ाने के बारे मे नहीं बताया।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : It is a suggestion for action.

Assessment of gold and other jewellery in possession of temples in India

*269. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI . Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have assessed the total quantity of gold and jewellery in the possession of temples in the country ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to put this wealth to some productive purposes in the interest of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) 13,879 Kgs. of gold in all forms was declared as on 30-6-1972 under Section 16 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, by religious institutions, including temples. This quantity does not include such gold as may be held by any such institution within the exemption limits specified in Section 16(5) of the Act, for which no declaration is required to be made. This quantity includes gold jewellery whether or not set with stones, gems or pearls. Information regarding jewellery other than of gold in the possession of such institutions is not available.

(c) There is at present no such proposal.

श्री भोला मांझी अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तरफ़ सरकार कहती है कि रुपये का अभाव है और दूसरी ओर भारत के बड़े-बड़े लोगों के पास, मठो के पास बहुत धन है। तो सरकार इन रुपयो को ले कर विकास के कामों में लगाना चाहती है या नहीं ? अगर नहीं लगाना चाहती है तो क्यों ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : सवाल यह है कि जहां पर रिलीजस इंस्टीट्यूशन्स है, या ट्रस्ट्स है उन के बारे में कुछ अलग सोचना पडेगा। एक जनरल पौलिसी का सवाल है, उस के बारे में मैं क्या कह सकता हूं अभी।

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 20 करोड़ जिन्दा भगवान इस देश में अर्ध नंगे और भूखे रहते हों और मन्दिरों, देवस्थानों पर ऊंची ऊंची मीनारें हों, चाहे वह तिरुपति हो, मन्दिर हो, मस्जिद हो या गुरुद्वारा हो, बडे बड़े महन्तों के पास अपार सम्पदा है, बड़े बड़े ट्रस्ट्स है, लोगों ने अपने अपने घरों मे छोटे छोटे मन्दिर बनाये हैं और बड़े बड़े ट्रस्ट्स बनाये हुए है, और करोडों रु० की सम्पति उन के पास है, ग्वालियर के बारे में आप जानते हैं, तो यह जो इतनी सम्पत्ति है उस के लिए सरकार कोई ऐसा विधेयक लायेगी जिस से यह सम्पत्ति परमार्थ के काम आ सके, स्वार्थ के काम में न रहे, और भगवान आ सके, स्वार्थ के काम में न रहे, और भगवान को भी मुक्ति मिल सके इन के बोझ से ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह अपनी मुक्ति की चिन्ता करें, भगवान अपनी मुक्ति की चिन्ता कर लेगा ।

श्री शशि भूषण : यह परलोक की चिन्ता में इस लोक को डुबाये दे रहे हैं ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : साहब इन दोनों से मैं मुक्ति चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और मैं आप सब से मुक्ति चाहता हूं ।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद : आप को मुक्ति नहीं देंगे, आप यहीं रहिये ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As far as trusts are concerned, I think the hon. Member knows that we have introduced some amendments in the Act. So far as the properties which exclusively belong to the devaswoms and temples are concerned, it is a matter which will require some careful consideration. I do not want to rush into making any statement about it.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: I am not against God but I am only against those persons who are exploiting, betraying, in the name of God, the people who have no means of livelihood in the country and enjoying the property, jewellery, wealth and everything attached to these religious institutions. To quote only one instance, in my State, that is, in south Canara, in the name of God, in the name of *Dharamshala*, a huge amount of property, jewellery, gold, all the wealth, has been accumulated and the authorities are trying to hold that this is a private property and want to ransack all the jewellery, gold, everything that is attached to that institution.

In order to nationlise all these institutions and free God from all the botherations, what steps is the Government taking in that direction, to solve the misery and poverty of this country ? Is there any answer from this Ministry as to what concrete steps they are taking to avoid exploitation of people by hese persons in the name of God ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN As far as his sentiment about exploitation of the people in the name of God is concerned, I am entirely one with him. The question is as to what steps we can take about it. As far as nationalisation of God is concern·d, God is universal. There is no question of nationalisation.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I do not want nationalisation of God. I want that the property, jwellery, gold the huge amount of wealth, accumulated by these persons in the name of God should be nationalised.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is a legitimate question.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri S. M. Banerjee.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is against God.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : God has created many of them. I am not against them even.

Sir, there is no question of nationalisation of God because God is international.

MR. SPEAKER : He is universal.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Universal or international.

My question is this. Out of the huge funds in the custody of these various temples they are giving money to big businessmen. In the south, a few crores of rupees were given to Goenka Group, I believe. I would like to know whether they have been approached to spend some money for the welfare of the country and for the success of our Plan.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied to that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No, Sir. They are giving money to big businessmen. Why should they not spend some money for the cause of the nation. I want to know whether they will approach them nicely, without threatening them, that they should part with a few crores of rupees for the welfare of the country.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is a legitimate appeal. I am making an appeal from this House that they should make use of this money for national cause.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You may kindly send a copy of it to them.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : Many hon. members are under the impression that the funds that are given to the temples at Tirupati, Palani and other places are not properly utilised. Are the members aware that these temples are also running a number of charitable and educational institutions and also institutions like hospitals for the welfare of the people and also veterinary hospitals ? (*Interruptions*) The Devasthanams are maintaining these institutions for the benefit of the mankind. They are not utilising the funds entirely for the benefit of the trustees, but they are making use of them for running a number of charitable institutions....

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a question. You are replying to the members. What is your question ?

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of this function of Devasthanams, and can he explain that to the hon. members ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a very relevant question.

Licence for import of Aircraft to Pilots' Cooperative Society in Maharashtra

*271. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pilots' Cooperative Society in Maharashtra has sought licence for the aimport of aircraft for undertaking aerial spraying and also running charter services ; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH). (a) Yes, Sir. A request was received by the Ministry of Agriculture from the Pilots' Co-operative Society for grant of import licence for the import of one Piper Pawnee aircraft under I.D.A. credit for aerial spraying work.

(b) The Society was informed by that Ministry that Government policy about import of agricultural aircraft was under review and that its request would be considered when a decision was reached.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : The hon. Minister, in reply to my question, says that the request was received by the Ministry and the same is under consideration. In view of this, may I know when the request was made and how much time it would take to finalise the review, so that the aircraft may be sanctioned and the cause of drought-affected Maharashtra may be served ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : This particular request was received by the Ministry of Agriculture in October 1972. The entire question of agricultural spraying aircraft is under review because we do not want to import a large number of different types. A certain amount of standar disation is essential. Therefore, a joint Group of my Ministry and the Ministry of Agriculture is looking into this and the decision is likely to be taken fairly soon.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: I would like to know whether the rules for issuing licence are very stiff and if so, whether Government will take a bit of leniency into consideration, so that licences for this purpose are issued in the name of interest of the nation.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The issue of licence by the Director-General, Civil Aviation, is governed by certain clear-cut rules, and as far as the rules concerning safety are concerned, I do not think the hon. Member would expect any special leniency because they have got to be fulfilled. Apart from that, certainly, if they fulfil the qualifications we will look into it sympathetically.

श्री विभूति मिश्र मैं महाराष्ट्र को बधाई देता हू कि उन्होने ऐसा किया है । इस साल धान की फसल हमारे यहा नष्ट हो गई है । वित्त मत्री बैठे हुए हैं मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या वह फोरन एक्सचेंज दे कर काफी जहाज इस तरह के देंगे ताकि सारे देश का काम चल सके ?

डा० करण सिंह बाढ़ई मे बहुत काम देश मे करने की आवश्यकता है । हम यत्न कर रहे हैं कि जहाजो पर जितना फारेन एक्सचेज खर्च आता है उसको जहा तक सम्भव हो सके और जहा तक हमारे पास साधन हो प्राप्त किया जाये और जहाज मगाये जाये और इस देश मे उनका प्रयोग हो ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE May I know as to how many aircrafts for spraying are available m the country to-day and whether our country itself can manufacture these spraying aircrafts or not ?

DR KARAN SINGH I am sorry I do not immediately have with me the total number of aircrafts because this is really being handled by the Agriculture Ministry but I would let the hon Member know

The hon Member raised a good point Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd is considering the manufacture of an indigenous aircraft for aerial spraying and until such time they are made in India, we will have to import But, I entirely agree with the hon Member that uthimately we must be able to produce at least aerial spraying aircraft within our own country

श्री के० एन० तिवारी क्या आपने एग्रिकलचरल मिनिस्ट्री के साथ विचार विमर्श किया है कि कितने ऐसे एयरक्राफ्ट्स की जरूरत पडेगी और अभी जितने अवेलेबल हैं उनके अलावा हर प्रान्त को काम मे लाने के लिए कितने एयरक्राफ्टस की जरूरत पडेगी ?

डा० करण सिंह वैसे हमारा इस समय जो विचार है वह यह है कि तीस एयरक्राफ्ट विदेशो से इस काम के लिए इम्पोर्ट किये जाये । ये उसके अलावा है जो इस समय हमारे देश मे है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मत्री जी ने कहा है कि तीस जहाज लेने पडेगे । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि कितना पैसा उन मे लगेगा । यही ये बने इसके लिए आपने कोई समिति आदि बनाई है जो इसका अध्ययन कर रही है ? यही इनको बनाने मे कितना समय लगेगा ?

डा० करण सिंह हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनोटिक्स जो डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन मे है एग्रिकलचरल मिनिस्ट्री और हमारी मिनिस्ट्री तीनो इस बात के ऊपर विचार कर रहे हैं कि शीघ्रातिशीघ्र हमारे अपने जहाज बन जाये । एच० ए० एल० ने कुछ प्रोपोजल्ज भी दी है जो जेरे गौर है । जहा तक खर्च का सवाल है ग्लोबल टैडर मागने का विचार है । अभी कहा नही जा सकता है कि कौन सा एक्चुअल मेक मगाएगे । ज्यो ही स्पेसिफिकेशज स्पष्ट हो जायेगे ग्लोबल टैडर दिया जायेगा ।

गत तीन महीनो मे अन्य देशो के साथ किये गये व्यापारिक करार

*273. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या वाणिज्य मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) पिछले तीन महीनो मे भारत का किन-किन देशो के साथ व्यापारिक समझौता हुआ है, और

(ख) ये व्यापारिक समझौते किन-किन वस्तुओं के आयात और निर्यात के लिए किये गये और तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Spain and Greece.

(b) The commodities of exports and imports have been indicated in Lists (A) & (B) and Annexures I & II of the Trade Agreements with these countries, which have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

The salient features of these Trade Agreements are as under :—

(i) It provides for trade in freely convertible currencies and granting of Most Favoured Nation treatment in matters such as payments, remittances and transfer of funds or financial instruments, operation of commercial establishments, shipping, etc.

(ii) It envisages grant of maximum possible facilities for export/imports of goods and holding of fairs and exhibitions, promotion of trade generally and the products listed in the new schedules in particulars ;

(iii) It stipulates periodic consultations between the two Governments for settling difficulties if any and to identify concrete ways and means of expanding trade between the two countries.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He is not asking, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, you may put your question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I would like to know whether it is a fact that we have entered into an agreement with some of the East European countries to import ladies' garments and, if so, is it necessary to have such a type of agreement ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : No. Sir. We are rather exporting.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Economy Drive in Central Government Departments

*262. SHR D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the broad outlines of the economy drive launched in each Department of the Central Government in 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the total savings made in each Department as a result of the drive in these two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R GANESH) : (a) and (b). During the last few years number of economy measures were taken by Government, primarily with the object of reducing administrative expenditure. These measures were continued in 1971-72 and 1972-73. The more important of these measures are :—

(i) A ban on revision of pay scales.

(ii) A partial ban on recruitment to certain categories of posts ,

(iii) Restrictions on purchase of imported cars ;

(iv) Curtailment of travelling allowances, and

(v) Intensification of staff inspection studies.

2. Apart from the above, special economy measures were initiated during 1971-72 in the context of the financial strain as a result of the influx of refugees from Bangla Desh and the unsettled conditions on our borders. These measures were continued in 1972-73. Broadly they are :—

(1) a ban on creation of posts on nonplan-side ;

(2) reduction in the Budget provision made for Contingencies, Travelling Allowances, Entertainment etc.;

(3) Non-filling of vacant posts in certain circumstances ;

(4) restrictions on the purchase of furniture decorative articles and so on

(5) stricter control on foreign deputations

3. Adoption of the foregoing measures has helped, in a significant measure, in containing the growth of administrative expenditure However, economy achieved thereby has been, to some extent, offset by increases in expenditure due to normal expansion in governmental activities, payment of additional interim relief to staff and impact of increase in railway fares, postal rates etc In the circumstances, it is not possible to isolate and identify in precise terms the savings arising out of the various economy measures mentioned above

Plan for Production of 'Lok Vastra, by K.V.I.C.

*264 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has submitted a Plan to the Planning Commission for the production of 'Lok Vastra which will be better than Khadi and also more durable than that,

(b) whether this plan will, apart from the production of the cloth , have a continuous source of employment particularly in the rural areas, and

(c) whether the production will be undertaken through power driven charkhas or through manually operated ones ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OI COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) Th Khadi and village industries commission has submitted a scheme for the production of Standard Course cotton cloth (Lok Vastra) in 445 rural fabric centres with a production capacity of 45 million metres of cloth, to provide employment to nearly 30,000 people The yarn for this is to be produced in small power operated multi spindle spinning units and the weaving would be on semi-automatic looms run with or without the aid of power. As the cloth is proposed to be produced in regular rural centres the employment involved is likely to be of a continuous nature

केन्द्रीय सरकार के पेंशन प्राप्त लोगों को दी जाने वाली पेंशन की राशि का पुनर्निर्धारण

*265 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा
श्री एस० एन० मिश्र

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सेवा निवृत्त केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की पेंशनों में किन किन तारीखों से वृद्धि की गई थी तथा कितनी वृद्धि की गई थी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : सदन पटल पर विवरणपत्र में जाहिर है कि पेंशनरों को समय समय पर तदर्थ सहायता दी गई है ।

विवरण

दिनांक 1-4-1958 से अस्थायी वृद्धि†	रु०	दिनांक 1-10-73 से तदर्थ वृद्धि ††	रु०	दिनांक 19-69 से
1	2	3	4	5
जो पेंशनें 50 रु० से अधिक नहीं है	10 प्रति मास	30 रु० तक की पेंशन	5 00 प्रति मास	15 00 प्रति मास
पेंशनें जो 50 रु० से अधिक परन्तु 100 से अधिक नहीं है, उन पेंशनों के मामले में सीमान्तिक समा-	12.50 प्रति मास	पेंशनें जो 30 रु० प्रति मास से अधिक परन्तु 75 रु० प्रति मास से अधिक नहीं है ।	7 50 प्रति मास	17 50 प्रति मास

1	2	3	4	5
	योजन जो 112.50 से अधिक नही है ।	पेशनें जो 75 रु० प्रति मास से अधिक परंतु 200 रु० प्रति मास से अधिक नही हैं।	10.00 प्रति मास	20.00 प्रति मास
		200 रु० से अधिक की पेंशनो में उतनी तदर्थ वृद्धि जिसको मिलाकर कुल पेशन 210 रु० प्रति मास हो जाय ।		उतनी तदर्थ वृद्धि जिसको मिलाकर कुल पेशन 220 रु० प्रति मास हो जाय ।

15–7–52 स पहले सेवानिवृत्त हुए पेशनरो को देय ।

††सभी पेशनरो को देय जिनमे वे पेशनर भी शामिल हे जिनको अस्थायी वृद्धि मिलती है, परन्तु इनमे वे पेशनर शामिल नही है जिनको पेशन और मृत्यु एव सेवानिवत्ति उपदान के लिए महगाई वेतन का और परिवार पेशन योजना 1964 के अन्तर्गत परिवार पेशन का लाभ मिल रहा है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियो के लिए सभी पेशनो और परिवार पेशनो के लिए 1-3-1970 से न्यूनतम पेशन, तदर्थ अथवा अस्थायी वृद्धि को मिलाकर 40 रु० निर्धारित की गई है ।

Decision Regarding Boeings-737 by Indian Airlines

*270. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. S. made Boeing-737, which the Indian Airlines already has in its fleet, has proved most profitable ;

(b) whether the Indian Airlines has decided to buy more Boeings-737; and

(c) if so, the number of more Boeings to be purchased?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Indian Airlines are still examining their fleet requirements.

Special Assistance to Haryana for Drought Relief

*272. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Haryana Government have sought special drought relief assistance rom the Centre; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAV

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Grave situation of Handloom Industry Cannanore District, Kerala

*274. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Handloom Industry in Cannanore District, Kerala is facing grave danger following the soaring prices of yarn produced by the Cannanore Spinning Mills recently taken over by the National Textile Corporation; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reduce the yarn price especially for Handloom Industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) A complaint about the rise in prices of yarn produced by the Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills has been received.

(b) The whole question *re* : prices and distribution of cotton yarn was discussed in a meeting of the representatives of State Governments, industry and trade on the 26th February, 1973. Decisions in the matter will be announced very shortly.

Financial Assistance from France

*275. SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether France has agreed to give a credit to India during the year 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof and its terms and conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI) YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two credit agreements for a total sum of FF 236 million (Rs. 33·56 crores) representing French aid to India for 1973-74 were signed between the Governments of India and France on 7-2-1973. A statement giving details of these two Credits is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Two Credit Agreements representing economic aid from France to India for 1973-74 were signed between the Government of France and India on 7-2-1973. The first Credit is for an amount of FF 180 million (Rs. 25 60) crores) and consists of FF 11 million (Rs. 16·35 crores) for project uses and FF 65 million (Rs. 9·25 crores) for non project uses.

The second Credit is a Special Credit for an amount of FF 56 million (Rs. 7·96 crores) for meeting the requirements of the Departments of Atomic Energy and Space.

Both these Credits are a mix of the French Treasury Credit and the Buyer's Credit. The mix in the case of first Credit is in the ratio of 50:50 and in the case of the Special Credit in the ratio of 44.64:55·36.

The terms of the Treasury Credit are repayment over a period of 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 6½ years and interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. The terms of the Buyer's Credit are repayment over a period of 10 years commencing six months after shipment of goods and interest at the rate of 7·8 percnt per annum.

Pilot Schemes in regard to crop, cattle and sickness Insurance in General Insurance Corporation of India.

*276. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Insurance Corporation of India is considering some pilot

schemes in regard to crop, cattle and sickness insurance;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed schemes; and

(c) when they are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESH WANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c).

Crop Insurance:

A pilot scheme of crop insurance relating to high yielding variety Hybrid Commercial Cotton was first introduced in September, 1971 by the General Insurance Department of LIC. Since that Department of the LIC is now merged into four companies which are subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India, this pilot scheme is now being handled by the New India Assurance Co. Ltd., The Scheme is operated in collaboration with Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation which provides the requisite infra structure and provides in demnity of Rs. 1750 per acre and covers almost all risks excluding theft and like perils. The Corportion is actively considering extension of the Scheme to other selected on similar lines.

Cattle and Sickness Insurance:

Cattle and Sickness Insurance under group policies is already being done on limited scale by some insurance companies which are now subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India. The question of extension of such insurance to other area is engaging the attention of the Corporation.

नेपाल को वस्तुओं की तस्करी

***277. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हर साल बिहार की सीमा से नेपाल को भारी मात्रा में सामान का तस्कर निर्यात होता है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कई लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) पिछले कुछ वर्षों से बिहार की सीमा से होकर नेपाल को अनेक वस्तुओं का तस्कर निर्यात किया गया था, जिसमें कच्चा जुट तथा अभ्रक शामिल हैं और इनमें से कुछ ने हमारे विदेशी-मुद्रा अर्जन को प्रभावित किया है ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

इस प्रकार के तस्कर-व्यापार को रोकने के लिये, सरकार ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किये हैं :—

(i) भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर वर्ष 1969 में प्रथम बार सीमा शुल्क निवारक चौकियां स्थापित की गई थीं और वर्ष 1970 तथा 1971 में इनकी संख्या में वृद्धि की गई है । इस समय भारत-नेपाल सीमा के निकट ऐसी 32 चौकियां हैं तथा बिहार में अन्य महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर 11 चौकियां हैं । इन चौकियों का पर्यवेक्षण तथा मार्गदर्शन करने के लिये 12 अधीक्षक तथा चार सहायक सीमा शुल्क समाहर्ता तैनात किये गये हैं ।

(ii) भारत-नेपाल व्यापार से सम्बन्धित सीमा शुल्क कार्य तथा इस सीमा पर तस्कर व्यापार-विरोधी उपायों की देख रेख करने के लिये, सीमाशुल्क समाहर्ता (निवारक) के एक पद का सृजन किया गया है, जिसका प्रधान कार्यालय पटना में है ।

(iii) कर्मचारी वर्ग को अपेक्षाकृत अधिक गतिशील तथा प्रभावी बनाने के लिये कई जीपों की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(iv) निवारक-दलों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या मे वृद्धि कर दी गई है । भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर सक्रिय सशस्त्र तस्करों का प्रतिरोध करने के लिये कर्मचारियों को शस्त्रों से लैस किया जा रहा है । सीमा शुल्क चौकियो को अधिक सुदृढ बनाने के लिये बडी सख्या में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भर्ती किया गया है ।

(v) नेपाल को किये जाने वाले माल के तस्कर-निर्यात को रोकने के लिए, भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर राज्य-प्राधिकारियो, रेलवे, रिजर्व पुलिस दल, डाक तथा तार एवं राज्य आबकारी विभागो से निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जा रहा है ।

(vi) पटसन के तस्कर आयात-निर्यात का पता लगाने तथा उसे रोकने एव सशस्त्र तस्करो द्वारा किये जाने वाले आक्रमणों का मुकाबला करने मे सीमा-शुल्क कार्यालयों की सहायता करने के लिये वर्ष 1969 के आरम्भ मे इस क्षेत्र मे केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की एक कम्पनी तैनात की गई थी जो जून, 1972 तक वहा रही । जुलाई 1972 में इस कम्पनी के स्थान पर सशस्त्र होमागार्डों की एक कम्पनी तैनात की गई है, जिसे बिहार-सरकार द्वारा मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है ।

(vii) निर्यात व्यापार नियंत्रण आदेश तथा आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण आदेश के उपबन्धों को वर्ष 1971 से नेपाल पर भी लागू कर दिया गया है, जिसमें आम उपभोग के लिये अपेक्षित कुछ अनिवार्य वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति की सुरक्षा के लिये विशेष अपवाद हैं । निर्यात व्यापार नियंत्रण विषयक प्रतिबन्ध, कच्चे पटसन, अभ्रक, सूअर के बालों तथा कई अन्य ऐसी वस्तुओं पर लागू होते हैं जिनके बारे में ऐसी आशंका है कि वे नेपाल से अपवाहित किये जाते हैं ।

(viii) राजनयिक स्रोतो से प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अलावा, इस विषय की संयुक्त समीक्षा, समिति द्वारा भी नियतकालिक समीक्षा की जाती है, जिसमे भारत सरकार तथा नेपाल सरकार के प्रतिनिधि होते है । नेपाल सरकार ने भी भारत से जाने वाले कच्चे पटसन, अभ्रक आदि पर आयात सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध भी लगाये हैं । नेपाल से कच्चे पटसन के निर्यात के लिये बोनस की दर मे नेपाल के महामहिम की सरकार द्वारा की गई घटौती तथा अन्य विनियामक उपाय लागू किये जाने के कारण भी इस मौसम मे बिहार से नेपाल को पटसन के होने वाले तस्कर-व्यापार को नियत्रित करने में सहायता मिली है ।

(ix) नेपाली बाजारो मे माल के बडे पैमाने पर जाने के कार्य को रोकने के लिये भारतीय जूट निगम भी भारतीय विपणन केन्द्रों पर कच्चे पटसन की खरीद में भाग लेने लगा है ।

अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर, यह पता चलता है कि भारत से नेपाल को प्रतिबन्धित वस्तुओं के तस्कर निर्यात में गिरावट आई है जिसमे वे वस्तुऐ भी शामिल हैं जिनका पुनर्निर्यात किया जाता था और जो हमारे विदेशी मुद्रा की आय पर प्रभाव डालती थीं । परन्तु अब तक अपनाए गये उपायों के बावजूद भी बेईमान पार्टियो, द्वारा भारत-नेपाल सम्बन्धों, व्यापारिक तथा भौगोलिक विशेषताओं का दुरुपयोग किया जा सकता है, यद्यपि ऐसा एक सीमा तक ही किया जा सकता है ।

Asian Investment Centre

*278. SHRI C. JANARDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and Far East has a plan to set up an Asian Investment Centre;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) whether India will contribute funds for setting up the proposed Investment Centre?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A proposal for the establishment of a regional centre for investment promotion, which was later elaborated to cover technology transfer also, has been under discussion in the ECAFE forums in the last few years. However, in the meeting of the Asian Industrial development Council of the ECAFE held in Bangkok in February 1973 it was felt that a single agency to look after transfer of technology and investment promotion might not be appropriate. The Council was also of the view that transfer of technology was more important to developing countries and that therefore given a choice between a Centre for technology transfer and a Centre for investment promotion, priority should be given to the former. In view of this, the idea of establishing a regional centre for investment promotion may not be pursuad for the time being.

Seizure of counterfeit Foreign Currencies and smuggled goods during raids in Delhi

*279. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have during a recent raid in South Delhi siezed U. S. dollars, British Pounds, counterfeit currency notes and smuggled goods ;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection and the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) whether the persons arrested are alleged to have links with gangs operating in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A search of a house in South Delhi was conducted on the 25th January, 1973, and U. S. Dollars 4827·15, lbs. 194, Indonesian Rupiah 1000/-, Rs. 35,000 and 101 Gold Guineas of foreign origin as well as watch parts were seized.

(b) and (c). Investigations are in progress.

Assistance by Nationalised Banks for Schemes undertaken by various State Governments

*280. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made to ascertain the ways in which the nationalised Banks could assist the Schemes undertaken by the various State Governments to fight the drought situation in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to assist the implementation of such Schemes in Maharashtra and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The public sector banks have been advised to ensure greater flow of credit by participating in emergency agricultural production programmes formulated by the State Governments. The efforts of the banks have been mainly to provide credit for operations like digging wells, installed tion of tube-wells, pumpsets supply of seeds, fertilisers fodder etc. The schemes where public sector banks have either participated

or which are under consideration in Maharashtra include : financing minor irrigation development in the drought-affected districts of State under the emergency programme of wells construction, loans to scarcity-affected farmers for cultivation needs, financing State Marketing Federation for purchase of seeds, finance to dairy farmers for stocking cattle fodder, financing community well schemes, loans to students from famine stricken districts for enabling them to pursue studies Banks have also been considering deferment of instalments of repayment as a relief to borrowers in the drought affected areas

Trade Delegations visiting India

2590 SHRI AMBISH Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of trade delegations which visited India during the year 1972 73, and

(b) countries visited by Indian trade delegations during the same period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) 21 delegations

(b) U S S R, Poland, Rumania Bulgaria Hungary, Spain France U S A Turkey, Latin American Countries, Nepal, Bangla Desh, Arab Republic of Egypt and Sudan

Prices of controlled Cloth

2591 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to reduce the subsidy of 35 paise being given to the controlled cloth because of the cotton prices having gone down, and

(b) whether the Bureau of Cost has submitted its report finally on the prices of controlled coarse cloth, and if so, the broad outlines thereof

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Under a scheme for production of controlled cloth ,effective from 1-1-1973- no subsidy is being given to mills for production of controlled cloth

(b) No Sir

भारतीय चलचित्र निर्यात निगम द्वारा अमरीकी और ब्रिटिश फिल्मों का आयात

2592. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अमरीकी और ब्रिटिश फिल्मों का आयात भारतीय चलचित्र निर्यात निगम के माध्यम से किया जाता है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो अप्रैल, 1972 से जनवरी, 1973 तक इन देशों से कितनी कितनी फिल्मों का आयात किया गया , और

(ग) उन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय हुई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

प्रचलन में करेंसी नोट

2593. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय 1, 2 10 20, 100 और 1000 के कितने करेंसी नोट प्रचलन में हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 को (अर्थात् वह सबसे हाल की तारीख जिसके आकड़े उपलब्ध हैं) इन मूल्यों के जितने

करेंसी नोट चलन में थे उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

मूल्य	संख्या
1 रुपया	249,01,41,293
2 रुपये	32,71,94,568
10 रुपये	172,41,70,503
20 रुपये (पुराने)	229
20 रुपये (नये)	4,53,59,864
100 रुपये	25,07,90,555
1000 रुपये	4,00,837

इजरायल से आयात की गई वस्तुएं तथा उनका मूल्य

2594. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970–71 तथा 1971–72 के दौरान इजराइल से कितने मूल्य (रुपयों में) का सामान आयात किया गया;

(ख) आयातित मुख्य वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) वर्ष 1972–73 के दौरान कितने मूल्य (रुपयों में) की वस्तुएं आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) 1970–71 तथा 1971–72 के वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान इजराइल से आयातों का मूल्य निम्नांकित प्रकार था .

वर्ष	लाख रु० में
1970–71	17 12
1971–72	20.51

(ख) और (ग). यद्यपि 1973 के दौरान इजराइल से आयातों का मूल्य बताना सम्भव नहीं है परन्तु दो वर्षों के दौरान इजराइल से आयातित मुख्य मदें निम्नलिखित है :

1970–71	1971–72
1. कार्बनिक रसायन पदार्थ ।	1. कार्बनिक रसायन पदार्थ ।
2. ब्रोमाइन ।	2. ब्रोमाइन ।
3. एट्रोपाइन सल्फेट ।	3. एट्रोपाइन सल्फेट ।
4. मेडिकामेंट्स ।	4. मेडिकामेंट्स ।
5. रसायनिक सामग्री तथा उत्पाद, एन० ई० एस०	5. रसायनिक सामग्री तथा उत्पाद, एन०ई० एस० ।
6. इलैक्ट्रिकल कन्डेंसर्स (कैपसिटर्स)	6. मोती तथा कीमती व अर्ध-कीमती रत्न, काम किये हुए और बिना काम किये हुए ।
	7. इलैक्ट्रीकल कन्डेंसर्स (कैपसिटर्स) ।

आस्ट्रेलिया से आयात किया गया सामान और उसकी कीमत

2595. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970–71 और 1971–72 के दौरान आस्ट्रेलिया से कितने रुपये मूल्य का सामान आयात किया गया;

(ख) आयातित वस्तुओं में मुख्य चीजे क्या है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1972–73 में कितने रुपये मूल्य के सामान का आयात किये जाने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) क्रमशः 36.58 करोड़ रु० तथा 29.39 करोड़ रु० ।

(ख) कच्ची ऊन, अलोह धातुए, गेहू, लोहा तथा इस्पात, अलौह बेस धातुओं के अयस्क तथा सान्द्रण, टैक्सटाईल फैब्रिक्स की छीजन, विद्युत् तथा परिवहन उपस्कर को छोड़कर मशीने ।

(ग) कोई लक्ष्य निश्चित नही है ।

कनाडा से आयात किया गया सामान और उसका मूल्य

2596. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1970–71, 1971–72 और 1972–73 के वित्तीय वर्षों में कनाडा से कितने रुपये का सामान आयात किया गया; और

(ख) आयातित वस्तुओं में मुख्य चीजें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क)

वर्ष	आयातों का मूल्य (लाख रु० में)
1970–71	11,723
1971–72	11,281
1972–73 (अगस्त 1972 तक)	2,318

(ख) जस्त के अयस्क तथा सांद्रण, विनिर्मित उर्वरक, अखबारी कागज, अरौह धातुएं, बिजली की मशीनो को छोड़कर मशीनें, विद्युतीय मशीने, गेहू, तिलहन, आयल-नट्स तथा तेल गिरी, दूध तथा क्रीम, लुगदी तथा रद्दी कागज, गंधक, एस्बेस्टोस रेशा (कच्चा), उपकरण व साधित्र तथा परिवहन उपस्कर ।

Complicity between Land Customs officials and smugglers in Siliguri

2597. SHRI N. K. SANGHI. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a vigilance sectoin of Land Customs has recently unearthed several cases of smuggling in Siliguri ;

(b) whether these cases have revealed any direct complicity of Land Customs Officials, normally posted at the border, with the gang leader of smugglers ;

(c) the number of cases unearthed by the vigilance section and the total amount involved therein ; and

(d) whether officials of Land Customs have been found guilty of connivance with the smugglers and if so, the punishment awarded to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) There is a Land Customs Division in Siliguri. There is no Vigilance Sections in this or other Land Customs Division However, there are several Customs Preventive Posts and parties engaged on anti-smuggling operations there. The various preventive parties have detected several cases of smuggling.

(b) The cases relating to smuggling detected by the Customs Preventive parties n the Siliguri Customs Division have not revealed any complicity of the Land Customs Officials with the smugglers.

(c) During the six months period ending January, 1973, the anti-smuggling staff in Siliguri Land Customs Division have detected 610 cases involving goods valued at Rs. 6,55,729/-.

(d) No officer of Siliguri Land Customs Division has been found guilty of connivance with the smugglers. Hence the question of punishment does not arise.

बेतराशे हीरों का आयात

2598. **श्री रणबहादुर सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डायमन्ड मर्चेन्ट्स ऐसोसिएशन ने बेतराशे हीरों के आयात के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) जी हा ।

(ख) यह अभ्यावेदन बिना तराशे हीरों के लिए राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम के नाम अनिवार्यत: जारी किये जाने वाले निकासी आदेशों की प्रतिशतता का पंजीकृत निर्यातक नीति के अन्तर्गत हकदारी को 10 प्रतिशत भाग से बढ़ाकर 20 प्रतिशत करने और निर्यात अवधि चाहे कुछ भी हो इसे 1 अप्रैल 1972 से भूतलक्षी प्रभाव देने के सम्बन्ध में था । यह विनिश्चय सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई उत्तरोत्तर मार्गीकरण की सामान्य नीति के अनुरूप है और इस समय इसमें किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन करने का विचार नही है ।

2. तथापि, अब यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि 1 अप्रैल, 1972 से पूर्व किये गये निर्यातों के सम्बन्ध मे उसे भूतलक्षी प्रभाव नही दिया जाये ।

Foreign tours undertaken by Chairman of Agricultural Refinance Corporation

2599. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of times the present Chairman of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has undertaken foreign tours during the last three years and the total amount spent on these tours with country-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

The present Chairman of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation was deputed to participate in the negotiations for various agricultural credit projects and market development projects with the International Development Agency. The total amount spent on these tours is Rs. 1,01,708.

Inquiry into Avro accident at Cochin in 1972

2600. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Civil Aviation Department has completed the enquiry into the cause of the Avro accident at Cochin last year ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof, the total loss suffered due to the accident and the steps taken to prevent such accidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accident was attributed to the pilot making a high and fast approach to land under difficult marginal weather conditions, resulting in the air craft over shooting on the runway and going beyond the boundary fence of the aerodrome.

The aircraft was insured for Rs. 95 lakhs. In accordance with the terms of the insurance policy, the repair chrges to the extent of one per cent of the insured value have to be borne by Indian Airlines and the balance is recoverable from the Life Insurance Corporation. As such, the loss suffered by Indian Airlines is not likely to exceed Rs. 95,000/-.

While it is not possible to eliminate accidents, detailed investigations are mad whenever one occurs and appropriate action taken on recommendations made in the report.

Trade Agreement between India and Romania.

2602. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has recently been signed between India and Romania for supply of iron ore to that country ; and

(b) if so, the Salient features of the agreement arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Being in the nature of a commercial detail settled between the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited and the concerned Rumania Foreign Trade Enterprise, it would not be desirable to disclose such information.

दिल्ली में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जूट एजेंसी की स्थापना

2603. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जूट सम्मेलन ने दिल्ली में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जूट एजेंसी की स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्णय की मुख्य बातें क्या है ; और

(ग) एजेंसियों की स्थापना से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले देशों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) : संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के तत्वावधान में जनवरी, 1973 में ढाका में एक सम्मेलन हुआ था जिसमें निम्नलिखित निश्चय किए गए :

(1) "जूट इन्टरनेशनल" नाम से भारत में एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र स्थापित किया जायगा जोकि पटसन तथा केनाफ तथा उनसे बनी वस्तुओं की खपत अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाने के लिए उनकी मांग की स्थिति मजबूत और वर्धमान बनाये रखगा ।

(2) पटसन के सम्बन्ध में गवेषणा तथा विकास करने के लिए एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी केन्द्र ढाका में स्थापित किया जायगा ।

(3) नियंत्रक बोर्ड के रुप में एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पटसन बोर्ड का गठन किया जायेगा जिसमें उत्पादक देशों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल होंगे ।

(4) 5 वर्ष की अवधि तक के व्यय के वार्षिक बजट में यदि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अभिकरणों द्वारा 50 प्रतिशत अंशदान किया जायगा तो उत्पादक देश बाकी 50 प्रतिशत भाग,

वर्ष 1969–70 की समाप्त तीन वर्षों के दौरान पटसन तथा पटसन की वस्तुओं के अपने अपने निर्यातों के मूल्य के अनुपात में देंगे ।

ये निष्कर्ष उत्पादक देशों द्वारा अनुसमर्थन किए जाने की शर्त के अधीन होंगे ।

(ग) भारत, बंगलादेश, थाईलैण्ड, तथा नेपाल ।

Survey of States under lead Bank Scheme

2604. Dr. H. P. SHARMA :
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State-wise surveys of the development of lead-banks have been conducted and results published by the State Bank of India;

(b) if so, the cseparative Statewise figures in respect of each State *vis-a-vis* that in the Union Territory of Delhi, showing the area and population catered for by a lead bank on an average and

(c) whether these reports are proposed to be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Under the Lead Bank Scheme survey reports are to be prepared only district wise and not State-wise.

(b) The information in regard to the average population served by a bank officer in different States, including Union Territory of Delhi, is set out in the enclosed statement.

(c) The survey reports prepared under the Lead Bank Scheme are meant for the use of the financial institutions. The banks have, however, been advised to forward copies of these reports to the Parliament Library.

Statment

Name of State/ Union Territory	Population per bank office (000)*	
	June, 1969	Dec., 1972
Andhra Pradesh	75	42
Assam	198	95
Bihar	207	98
Gujarat	34	21
Haryana	57	31
Himachal Pradesh	80	28
Jammu & Kashmir	114	36
Kerala	35	21
Madhya Pradesh	116	57
Maharashtra	44	28
Manipur	497	153
Meghalaya	141	59
Mysore	38	21
Nagaland	205	86
Orissa	212	101
Punjab	42	19
Rajasthan	70	41
Tamil Nadu	37	26
Tripura	276	111
Uttar Pradesh	119	61
West Bengal	87	53
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	82	29
Arunachal Pradesh	—	94
Chandigarh	7	7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	19
Delhi	10	9
Goa, Daman & Diu	8	7
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	—	8
Mizoram	—	332
Pondicherry	31	19
All India	65	37

*Based on 1961 Census for June, 1969 and 1971 Census for December, 1972.

Decline in Support Price of Indian Tea

2605. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the export price of Indian tea is steadily declining year after year and the price of tea in the cosumer markets all over the world has been increasing correspondingly during the same period ;

(a) Whether Government have tried to analyse the phenomena and if so, the outcome thereof and the extent of loss suffered by tea exporters during the last three years; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure that the Indian exporters are able to get their due share of the rise in price in the world consumer market ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):

(a) Export price of Indian tea has been showing an increasing trend in the last three years. The unit value of the export per kg. was Rs. 7·35 in 1970, 7 54 in 1971 and Rs. 7·55 in 1972. Exporting countries have no direct control over the consumer prices in the importing countries Prices paid by consumers in foreign countries depend on unit value of imports, internal taxes, packing and distribution costs, retailerags margin etc, which vary from country to country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) By encouraging export of tea in all forms—packet teas, tea bags, instant tea etc. through firms in the private and public Sector.

Steps to enforce the Rule regarding Payment of Hotel Bills in Foreign Exchange by Foreign Tourists

2606 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government regulation making it necessary for the foreign tourists to pay their hotel bills in foreign exchange has been telling upon the inflow of the foreign tourists and is likely to affect the tourists trade ;

(b) whether hoteliers in Delhi have been asked to evict the foreign tourists if they fail to pay their bills in foreign exchange and whether in some cases the hoteliers find it difficult to enforce it; and

(c) if so, what has been the income in foreign exchange since the promulgation of this order and the extent of leakage still going untapped and what steps are being taken to enforce the rule so that it does not cause undue hardship to a foreigner and make him India shy ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) : No, Sir. Tourist traffic after Ist November, 1972 (when this scheme came into force) showed an increase of 15.6 per cent over the corresponding figure for the previous year. In December 1972, the increase was 149.5 per cent and in January, 1973 there was an increase of 60.3 per cent. Hoteliers have instructions to report particulars of persons of non-exempted categories who for any reason insist on paying their hotel bills in Indian currency.

(c) It is too early to evaluate the full impact of this scheme, but according to the information available with the Reserve Bank of India, hotel earnings in foreign exchange have increased substantially since the introduction of this measure.

Andrew Yule and Company

2607. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report in *Hindustan Standard* dated the 6th January, 1973 saying that fresh attempts are being made for the sale of Andrew Yule and Company by some interested parties ;

(b) if so, the facts of the case ; and

(c) whether the matter has been investigated and if so, the outcome of the investigations ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have received three Memoranda from Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd., (Calcutta Branch) Employees Union during the period February, 1972 to January, 1973. The Memoranda, *inter alia*, allege that Yule, Catto & Co. Ltd., London have negotiated with Shri B. P. Poddar to sell about 30 per cent (out of about 49 per cent) of non-resident holdings of Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd., and that by this purchase Shri Poddar will acquire controlling interest in the Andrew Yule group of companies. The Memoranda also suggest that Government should intervene in this deal and the shares of the company may be purchased by Government LIC, UTI either singly or jointly.

(c) No approval has been given under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act for the sale of the shares held by non-residents (Yule Catto & Co.) in Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. to Shri B. P. Poddar. The other points referred to in the memoranda are under consideration of the Government.

Funds for Purchase of Jute

2608. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount that has been made vailable to the Jute Corporation of India for the year 1972-73 for the purchase of jute from the growers ;

(b) out of it, what amount has been given by the Jute Corporation of India to various States of India (Statewise) ; and

(c) what quantity of jute has been procured by Jute Corporation of India so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE): (a) Government invested at sum of Rs. 25 lakhs in the share capital of the ute Corporation, bringing the total paid-up capital to Rs. 100 lakhs. In addition, the Corporation obtained cash credit accommodation from the State Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 195 lakhs.

(b) The following amounts were utilised for jute purchases in the different States :

	Rs. Lakhs
West Bengal	176·73
Assam	31·90
Bihar	37·56
Orissa	7·44
Andhra Pradesh	1 19
Tripura	7·42

(c) 82,794 bales .

Setting up of a New Corporation for Mica Trading

2609. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are starting a new Corporation for Mica trading;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the expected number of persons who will get employment in this Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.. C GEORGE): (a) and (b): It has been decided to set up Mica Trading Corporation as a Subsidiary of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, to specialise in the export of mica and to assist the small exporters and mine owners in participating in the export trade of mica.

(c) It is difficult to specify the number of persons that the Corporation will employ at his stage.

Former M.Ps. and Ministers appointed as Chairmen of Public Sector Corporations

2610. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of ex-Members of Parliament and Ministers who are serving as Chairmen of the Public Sector Corporations ; and

(b) the policy defined by Government in this regard so far as the qualifications for these highly responsible offices are concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No ex-Member of Parliament and ex-Minister is serving as whole-time Chairman of Public Sector Corporationt However, the names of such persons who are serving as part-time Chairmen of Central Government industrial and commercial enterprises are given in the attached Statement.

(b) With regard to appointments of part-time Chairmen of Central Government enterprises, the policy of Government is to consider persons drawn from public life with proven ability in the fields of industrial, commercial or financial enterprise or in administration or trade union activity.

Statement

Names of Part-time Chairmen drawn from public life

S. No.	Name of Public Enterprises	Name of part-time Chairman
1	2	3
1.	Central Warehousing Corporation . . .	Shri G. W. Momin
2.	Cochin Refineries Ltd. .	Shri C. R. Pattabiraman.
3.	Hindustan Salts Ltd. . . .	Shri P. N. Kathju
4.	Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation Ltd.	Shri A. M. Tariq
5.	Instrumentation Ltd. . . .	Shri V. N. Kak
6.	Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.	Shri Musheer Ahmed Khan
7.	National Seeds Corporation Ltd.	Shri Dev Rao S. Patil
8.	Sambhar Salts Ltd. . . .	Shri P. N. Kathju
9.	State Farms Corporation of India. . .	Shri M. R. Krishna
10.	Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. . . .	Shri R S. Panihazi
11.	Tannery and Footwear Corpn of India Ltd.	Shri S. A. Mehdi
12.	Jute Corporation of India Ltd. . . .	Shri Dwaipayen Sen

Seizure of Huge Quantities of Dollar Bills and Currency from the Residence of Shri Bhattacharyya in Calcutta

2611. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has apprehended Shri Bhattacharyya in Calcutta who has been receiving large sums of money as commission from some U.S. firms who have contracts with West Bengal State Electricity Board ;

(b) whether he has been evading both Wealth-tax and Income-tax ;

(c) whether during a raid on his house huge quantities of dollar bills and currency worth Rs. 30 lakhs have been seized from his house; and

(d) whether the investigations into the affairs have been concluded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) As a result of enquiry made by the Central Bureau of Investigation, it appeared that one Shri B. N. Bhattacharyya of Calcutta had received secret commission from some U.S. firms for getting contracts from the West Bengal State Electricity Board.

(b) and (c) : As there was reason to believe that this income had not been declared for income-tax purposes, the Income-tax Department conducted a search on 19-1-1973 in his premises. As a result of the search, Indian currency of Rs. 29, 28, 894/-, 94 U.S. Dollars and Travellers Cheques for 3,070 U.S, Dollars were seized. *Prima facie* there appears to be evasion of both income-tax and wealth-tax.

(d) No, Sir. Investigations are in progress.

Talks between Officials of India and Sri Lanka on smuggling Problem

2612. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a meeting between the officials of India and Sri Lanka on smuggling in January, 1973 :

(b) the subjects figured in the discussion; and

(c) whether the discussions included foreign exchange violations, trafficking in narcotics and opium and if so, the outcome of the discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting between the officials of India and Sri Lanka was held on the 18th and 19th January, 1973 at Madras.

(b) and (c). The problems of smuggling faced by the two countries, including foreign exchange violations, trafficking in narcotics and opium figured in the discussions. A scheme of Co-ordination between the Customs Officers of the two countries was evolved.

Crisis in Orissa Iron Ore Trade

2613. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports that Orissa iron ore trade is in the throes of crisis ;

(b) if so, whether the main reasons for the crisis are alleged reduction in the State's export quota by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Centre to solve the crisis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) All possible steps are being taken to sustain iron ore mining in Orissa State.

जाली नोटों का परिचालन

2614. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीस/ दस/ पांच और दो रुपए के जाली नोटों की भरमार हो गई है और सरकार इसकी छानबीन कर रही है ; और

(ख) क्या इन नकली नोटों के परिचालन के पीछे किसी विदेशी तत्व का भी हाथ है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में चलन में प्राप्त किए गए या जाली नोट बनाने वालों से पुलिस द्वारा पकड़े गए, इन मूल्यों के जाली करेंसी नोटों की संख्या से यह पता चलता है कि चलन में आये जाली करेंसी नोटों

की संख्या चलन में आ रहे कुल करेंसी नोटों की तुलना में बहुत ही कम है। सामान्यत : जाली करेंसी नोटों के मामलों की जांच, इनका पता लगने पर, सम्बद्ध राज्य की पुलिस द्वारा की जाती है। महत्वपूर्ण मामलों की जांच केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा की जाती है

(ख) इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि इस देश मे जाली विदेशी मुद्रा के चलन में किसी विदेशी तत्व का हाथ है।

Area Under Rubber Plantation in Tripura

2615. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the hectares of land under rubber plantation in Tripura upto 1972;

(b) the hectares to be brought under rubber plantation by 1975-76 ; and

(c) the output of rubber expected by 1975-76 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) An area of 190 hectares of land was under experimental rubber plantation in Tripura upto 1972.

(b) the estimated projected area under rubber plantation by 1975-76 is reported to be of the order of 1,200 hectares.

(c) 70 tonnes.

Supply of substandard fish to buyers in Foreign Countries

2616. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM Will the Minister of COMMERCE be plesaed to state :

(a) whether a recent consignment of fish exported from India to U.K. had to be dumped in the sea after the health authorities there declared it unfit for human consumption ;

(b) whether the supply of such substandard fish has begun to shake the confidence of the foreign buyers in the quality of fish supplied by India ; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to prevent substandard fish being set to other countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE(SHRI A. C GEORGE) : (a) Such a case has not been reported either by the Indian High Commission in U.K. or by the Government of U.K. or by the buyer.

(b) and (c). Fish and fish products are covered under the Export (Quality Contro and Inspection) Act, 1963.

Scheme for Small Plantation Farmers under Agricultural Refinance Corporation

2617. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether since the time the Agricultural Refinance Corporation came into existence, it has only sanctioned 114 scheme for the development of tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom plantations involving a total financial outlay of Rs. 8.13 crores and only a few proposals for such loans are pending with the Corporation ;

(b) If, so, whether Government have gone into the reasons for the unpopularity of these loans, and whether in this context Government's attention has been drawn to an analysis of the matter as published in the "Economic Times" of 26th December, 1972 ;

(c) if so, the conclusions arrived at by Government in this regard ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to popularise the scheme, so as to ensure that the benefit of the Scheme reaches not only the larger estates but also the small growers ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The Agricultural Refinance Corporation, since its inception upto the 31st December, 1972,

has sanctioned 118 schemes for the development of tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom plantations involving a total outlay of Rs. 8.78 crores. Eight schemes are under investigation as on the 31st December, 1972.

(b) to (d). Government have seen the article. Agricultural Refinance Corporation has taken various steps to encourage plantation schemes. The Corporation has asked various Planters Associations to indicate the practical problems coming in the way of ment utili sation of its refinance facilities. As an incentive to small planters, 100 percent refinance facilities have also been offered. The concerned State Governments, where plantations could be developed, have also been requested to set up small Planters, Agencies.

The application forms for financial assistance have been standardised and processing of the proposals has also been considerably decentralised.

Decentralisation of Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh

2618. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 4267 and 4268 on 13th December, 1972 and state :

(a) whether Bihar K. Gramodyog Sangh is proposed to decentralised into many smaller units ;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure return or security of the loan of Rs. 5.46 crores advanced by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission ; and

(c) whether the Commission had any talks with the representatives of the employees and the State Government for incorporating the Sangh into Bihar Khadi Board with Bihar Government standing guarantee for the loan advanced by the Commission and is so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. (George) yes Sir.

(b) The stocks of Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh would be given to the new institutions through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to enable them to continue the work. The movable assets including stocks of Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh are under hypothecation to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Equitable mortgages will be executed for the immovable assets. New smaller institutions will be liable for funds being handed over to them by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Every precaution will be taken to secure these funds. This arrangement would cover about 75 per cent of the funds. Steps being taken to recover the balance amount through recovery proceedings.

(c) No, Sir. No such proposal is contemplated by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Suggestion made by National Council of Applied Economic Research

2619. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research has suggested that in order to strike a better balance between public investment and public consumption there must be some constraint on consumption at least until July or August, 1973 ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government attaches a very high priority to the exercise of strictest discipline in its consumption expenditure with a view to augmenting public savings and providing increased resources for investment in the economy. However, Government expenditures on education, health and schemes of social welfare although forming part of public consumption, are of developmental nature, and a substantial part of such expenditures forms part of the Plan. There are also items like defence on which the scope for economy in expenditure is rather limited. Similarly

certain transfer expenditures like the subsidy on foodgrains have to be incurred to protect the poorer and vulnerable sections of the community None the less, the Government's major endeavour is to step up steadily the allocation for public investment under the Plan

Steps to check Economic Offences

2620 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the concrete steps proposed to be taken by Government to check economic offences such as hoarding, profiteering and black marketing ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) Provision for taking action against hoarders, profiteers and blackmarketeers already exists in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and powers under the Act have also been delegated to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations Further powers are also available under the Defence of India Rules

बिहार तथा अन्य राज्यो मे पटसन मिलो का राष्ट्रीयकरण

2621. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के समस्तीपुर और कटिहार स्थित तीन पटसन मिलो का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ,

(ख) क्या किसी अन्य राज्य मे भी पटसन मिलो का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बाते क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (ग) किसी भी राज्य मे पटसन मिलो का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की कोई प्रस्थापना नही है। तथापि सरकार, उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन बिहार मे कुछ मिलो तथा पश्चिम बगाल मे एक मिल का अधिकार मे लेने की प्रस्थापनाओ पर विचार कर रही है। अभी तक कोई निष्कर्ष नही निकला है।

Kandla Free Trade Zone

2622 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI R P. ULAGANAMBI

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Kandla Free Trade Zone industries face closure in the near future, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE SHRI A. C. GEORGE : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

1970—71 तथा 1071—72 के दौरान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को हुआ लाभ

2623. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1970—71 और 1971—72 के दौरान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को कितना लाभ हुआ ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज)): वित्तीय वर्ष 1970–71 तथा 1971–72 के दौरान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने निम्नलिखित लाभ कमाया हानि उठाई :–

	1970–71	1971–72
(1) खादी	(+) 57,657.92 (निवल लाभ)	(+) 6,04,100.87* (निवल लाभ)
(1) ग्रामोद्योग	(–) 52,679.63 (निवल हानि)	(–) 1,00,269.80) (निवल हानि)

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को हुआ घाटा

2624. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को 1969–70 तक कुल कितना घाटा हुआ ; और

(ख) किन किन उपक्रमो को सार्वाधिक घाटा हुआ ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यक उपक्रमों को 1969–70 के अंत तक कुल 427 करोड़ रुपए का संचित घाटा हुआ।

(ख) इस घाटे में से सबसे अधिक यानी 173 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा अकेले हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड को हुआ।

Assistance from United Nations Development Programme for Mineral Development Projects

2625. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been assisting India in mineral development;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of assistance so far received from United Nations Development Programme :

(c) the projects for which the assistance has been utilised ; and

(d) the progress achieved so far in implementing these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is rendering technical assistance in the form of services of experts, equipment and training facilities for Indian nationals abroad for mineral development in India. The UNDP has so far authorised technical assistance to the extent of $2,496,300 for the following projects :

1. Mineral Development in Tamil Nadu (Phase I) :—

	$
Experts (233 man-months)	438,700
Fellowships (76 man-months)	32,000
Equipment	315,000
Sub-contracts	141,600
Miscellaneous	149,300
TOTAL	1,076,60

*वर्ष 1971–72 के सम्बन्ध में लेखाओं की, भारतीय नियंत्रक तथा महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा अभी लेखापरीक्षा की जानी है।

2 .Mineral Development in Tamil Nadu (Phase II):—

	$
Experts (120 man-months)	300,000
Fellowships (60 man-months)	32,000
Equipment	68,000
Sub-contracts	161,400
Miscellaneous	41,100
TOTAL	602,500

3. Mineral Surveys in Uttar Pradesh :—

	$
Experts (141 man-months)	303,20
Fellowships (60 man-months)	31,000
Equipment	132,700
Sub-contracts	125,000
Miscellaneous	91,800
TOTAL	683,700

4. Assistance to the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited by providing services of a Mining Engineer and a Mining Geologist for 24 man-months—$48,000.

5. Assistance to the Hindustan Copper Limited by providing the services of a Mining Engineer for 36 man-months—S85,500.

(d) The project for Mineral Development in Tamil Nadu (Phase I) which commenced in mid 1967 was completed in early 1972. The project undertook a thorough inventory of the magentic and outcropping radioactive minerals in an area of 13,000 square kilometres of the State of Tamil Nadu. As a result of this work, some 150 million ton of low grade banded maganetite ore were discovered in Tiruvannamalai district and some minor amounts of copper, lead, zinc and molybdenum mineralisation were located, although the inventory work on these latter base metals was considerably restricted. In order to bring to fruition the activities initiated under this project, and to extend the area prospected for base metals further UNDP assistance has been obtained under Phase II of this project. Phase II of this project, duration of which is for 2½ years commenced from April, 1972.

The project for mineral surveys in Utter Pradesh, the duration of which is for 2½ years commenced from August, 1971 and is still, under operation.

The two experts *viz.* Mining Engineer and Mining Geologist were assigned to the National Mineral Deveolpment Corporation for one year each commencing from October-November 1970 and left India on completion of their tenure.

The assignment of a Mining Engineer to the Hindustan Copper Limited is for three years starting from April 1973. This expert is still in position.

Assistance from United Nations Development Programme for Mineral Development in Tamil Nadu

2626. SHRI M. KALAYNSUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Wheher the United Nations Development Programme has sanctioned an assistance of $602500 for the second phase of mineral development in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the schemes to be financed by this assistance;

(c) the amount of assistance given by UNDP for the first phase of the mineral development programme in the State; and

(d) the results achieved in the first phase of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The UNDP assistance under Phase II has been authorised to bring to fruition the activities initiated under Phase I of this

project namely, extensive and intensive exploration in an area of approximately 13,000 square kilometres of Tamil Nadu State and to extend the area prospected for base metals like copper, lead, zinc and molybdenum mineralization. This would also undertake closer study of the development potential of Tiruvannamalai or deposits.

(c) 1,076,600.

(d) Mineral Development project in Tamil Nadu (Phase I) undertook a thorough inventory of the magnetic and out-cropping radioactive minerals in an area of 13,000 square kilometres of the State of Tamil Nadu during the years 1967 to 1971. As a result of this work, some 150 million tons of low grade banded magnetite ore have been discovered in the Tiruvannamalai district. Some minor amounts of copper, lead, zinc and molybdenum mineralization have also been located, although the inventory work on these base metals is considerably restricted.

Decline in the Export of Jute Trade

2627. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been declining trend in jute exports in recent years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action has been taken to arrest this declining trend?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Exports of jute goods had registered an increase in 1971 but declined somewhat in terms of quantity in 1972. The value of exports has, however, increased.

(b) The reasons for decline in volume of exports in 1972 are mainly (a) competition from synthetics and re-emergence of Bangladesh Jute Industry, and (b) shortage of raw material.

(c) The following steps have been taken to arrest the declining trend:

(i) Export duty on primary carpet backing cloth weighting 9 oz. or more per sq. yd. has been reduced from Rs. 700/- to Rs. 300/- per tonne from 1st November, 1972 to make it more competitive with synthetics.

(ii) A Joint Indo-Bangladesh Study Group has been set up to evolve a common jute policy.

(iii) Adequate import of raw jute is being arranged to meet the present shortage.

(iv) Modernisation of jute mill machinery is being assisted through loans from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

(v) Constant research is being carried on by the Indian Jute Mills Association for diversification of production.

Prosecution of Firms or individuals for committing Economic Offences

2628. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any individuals or firms have been prosecuted in 1972-73 for evasion of taxes, violation of foreign exchange regulations and for other economic offences ; and

(b) if so, the names of such individuals and firms and the specific charges levelled against them and the total amount of money involved in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is being collected. The number of cases referred to in the question being very large, it would take considerable

time to collect complete information. However, the particulars of cases involving amounts exceeding Rs. 50,000/-, where individuals and firms have been prosecuted during 1972-73 (first three quarters) for contravention of the provisions of the Customs Act, Central Excises & Salt Act, Gold (Control) Act, the Direct Taxes laws and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Mutual Exchange of Tariff Concessions amongst eight developing countries including India

2629. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement on mutual exchange of tariff concessions amongst 8 developing countries including India, has recently been enforced ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the arrangements and the mutual concessions to be afforded to the different countries ; and

(c) how far the arrangement is likely to benefit India's trade and industry and the country's economic interest in general?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Under the auspices of the GATT Trade Negotiation Committee, India and fifteen other developing countries* signed, in February 1972, a Protocol for exchange of tariff preferences on specified products exchanged among themselves. Under the terms of the Protocol, it was to enter into force on the 30th day after one half of the countries have accepted (ratified) it, and for each Government which accepts thereafter, on the 30th day of such acceptance. Following 8 countries have accepted the Protocol upto 12th January, 1973 and therefore it entered into force as among them from the 11th February, 1973 :

*Brazil, Chile Egypt, Greece, Israel, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

India, Brazil, Israel, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Pakistan, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Tunisia accepted the Protocol on the 5th February, 1973 and therefore the Protocol has entered into force for that country from the 7th March, 1973.

India has excluded Pakistan and Israel from the preferences granted by her and similarly India will not get preferential treatment in these two countries.

Under the Protocol, India will receive tariff concessions for rails, steam turbines generators, public telephone sets, etc. in Brazil; tobacco, hydraulic cement, certain medicines, etc. in Republic of Korea ; Sugar confectionery, biscuits, perfumery, etc. in Spain; rubber tyres, wires, cables-refrigerators, certain electrical appliances, etc. in Turkey; certain steel items, refrigeratos, calculating machines (cash registers), medical and dental equipments, etc. in Yugoslavia; Vitamins, antibiotics, fertilizers, generators, transformers, electric motors, etc. in Tunsia.

India will accord tariff concessions for items such as olive oil, certain chemicals, aluminium bars, sheets, etc., tools, steam boilers, industrial sewing machines, etc.

(c) The concessions received by India in these other developing countries will give India's exports tariff advantage over the developed country suppliers, and also other developing country suppliers who did not participate in the Negotiations. The concessions given by India are not likely to affect to any significant extent the pattern of imports of these items into India.

Incentive to Indian Entrepreneurs, Engineers and Technicians Abroad to set up industries in India

2630. DR. H. P. SHARMA :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme has been formulated to attract Indian entrepreneurs, engineers

and technicians abroad to set up industries in India with facilities to import machinery and raw material ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme and the incentives offered ; and

(c) in which specific fields of industrial development such investment is sought and the total additional capacity in respect of each industry to be raised under this scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Import Policy for 1972-73 provides for special facilities to Indians returning from residing abroad who wish to set up industries in India. Details of the Scheme are given in the import Trade Control Policy (Red Book—Vol I) for 1972-73 as amended by Public Notice No. 133-ITC (PN)/72 dated the 14th December, 1972.

(c) The scheme is not confined to any particular industry. It is too early to assess the results of the Scheme. The additional production capacity resulting from the scheme will depend on the number of units set up.

Trade Agreement between India and Sudan

2631. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Sudan have signed a Trade Agreement for 1973; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the Agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) A Trade Agreement between India and Sudan exists since 1965. Under the provisions of this Trade Agreement, valid for specific periods are worked out from time to time. The last date Arrangement was valid for the period Ist July, 1971 to 31st December, 1972. The new Trade Arrangement is for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1973, and was signed in Khartoum on 7th January, 1973.

(b) The new Trade Arrangement provides for Indian exports worth pounds 23.5 million as against imports from Sudan totalling to pounds 26.5 million. The difference of pounds 3.1 million between these two figures represents the short-fall from the last Trade Arrangement. Under this Trade Arrangement, India would be exporting mainly Tea, Jute manufactures, textiles and engineering goods in exchange for Sudanese Cotton and some small quantities of Gum Arabica and raw hides and skins.

Delay in Payment of Claims to Policy Holders

2632. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Life Insurance Corporation delays payment of claims to policy holders after their policies mature;

(b) if so, whether no interest is paid on the dues for the period of delay ; and

(c) how many policies have matured during 1973 so far and in how many cases payments have been made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) All attempts are made by the LIC to make payment to policyholders on the date of maturity of policy itself. However, where the policy documents and other papers, duly completed, are not returned by the policyholders in time or where the present addresses of the policyholders are not known, delays do take place in the settlement of claims.

(b) In cases of delay in the settlement of maturity claims, LIC makes *ex-gratia* payment of simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum where the delay is of more than thirty days between the date of maturity and the date of payment. In computing this period of thirty days, the time actually taken by the claimant in complying with the requirements is deducted.

(c) The number of maturity claims intimated during the financial year 1971-72 was 2,71,982. Out of these about 88 per cent were settled during the year itself. The number of maturity claims paid during this year was 2,73,406 which also included those outstanding from the previous year.

The number of policies matured during 1973 so far is not available.

Proposed Reduction in income Disparity

2633. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to reduce the existing income disparity in the country ;

(b) if so, how Government propose to achieve this aim;

(c) whether there is any proposal to put a ceiling on income; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). While there is no proposal to put a formal ceiling on income, the Government is constantly endeavouring to reduce income disparities in the country, through various fiscal and non-fiscal devices. These include steeply progressive rates of tax on personal incomes and wealth, extension of wealth tax to agricultural property, the proposed ceiling on urban lands and buildings and steps being taken by State Governments to implement more vigorously the ceilings on agricultural holdings.

Attention is also invited to the Budget proposals now before the House relating to direct taxes; these include the aggregation of agricultural income with non-agricultural income for purposes of determining the rates of income tax on non-agricultural income when it exceeds the exemption limit and plugging the loopholes emanating from the present system of taxing Hindu Undivided Families. In order to check tax evasion and thus impart greater equity to the tax structure, the Government also propose to give effect to such recommendations made by the Wanchoo Committee as have been found acceptable by the Government. The increased provisions for employment programmes and continuing emphasis on selected schemes of social welfare are also part of an attempt to reduce the existing inequalities of income and consumption.

Recommendations of Management Convention held in Delhi

2634. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three-day All India Management Convention was held in New Delhi on the 4th February, 1973 ; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and recommendations made at the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Presumably, the Honorable Members are referring to the three-day All India Management Convention held from February 2 to 4, 1973 at New Delhi under the auspices of the Faculty of Management Studies, University of Delhi.

(b) The theme of the Convention was corporate strategy for industrial growth. Some of the main conclusions reached were :

(i) the need for mutual trust between Government and business ;

(ii) development of indigenous technology ;

(iii) fiscal and administrative measures for fuller utilisation of existing resources ;

(iv) development of a proper export strategy; and

(v) strengthening of relations between management and labour.

Financial Assistance from Japan

2635. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Japan have decided to provide Rs 60-crore credit to India, and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the credit?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) Yes Sir Two Loan Agreements aggregating to 25,000 million Yen (Rs 60 crores) representing Japanese economic aid to India for 1972-73 were signed on the 2nd February, 1973 between the Government of India and the Export-Import Bank of Japan

The first loan, known as the 12th Yen Credit, is for an amount of 13,226 million Yen (Rs 31 74 crores) and consists of 3000 million Yen (Rs 7 2 crores) for projects to be mutually agreed upon and of 10,226 million Yen (Rs 24 54 crores) for non-project uses such as purchase of commodities like steel, chemicals, fertilizers, raw materials etc The loan is repayable in Yen over a period of 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 years and carries an interest rate of 4 5 per cent per annum

The second loan for an amount of 11774 7 million Yen (Rs 28 26 crores) is for the purpose of rescheduling principal repayments in respect of past Yen Credits from Japan falling due between 10th August, 1972 and 31st March, 1973. This loan is repayable in Yen over a period of 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 10 years and carries an interest rate of 4.0 per cent per annum

Proposal to set up Meteorological Centres in all State Capitals

2636. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up meteorological centre in all the State Capitals, and

(b) if so, the location thereof, Statewise and the time by which it will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) A scheme for setting up meteorological centres in the capitals of all major States is being implemented by the India Meteorological Department in a phased manner

(b) The following centres have been set up so far —

Location of the Centre	States Covered
Gauhati	Assam, Meghalaya Manipur, Nagaland Tripura and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram
Jaipur	Rajasthan
Trivandrum	Kerala
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
Bangalore	Mysore

Meteorological centres at the following State capitals are also proposed to be set up by the end of the Fourth Plan period

Bhubaneshwar	Orissa
Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
Patna	Bihar
Ahmedabad	Gujarat

The Regional Meteorological Centres already existing at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi also function as the meteorological centres in respect of the States of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Delhi.

The establishment of similar centres at Chandigarh, Simla and Bhopal will be considered during the Fifth Plan Period.

बैंको के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद राष्ट्रीयकृत संस्थाएं

2637. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद से अब तक कितने निकायों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है;

(ख) उनके राष्ट्रीयकरण के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार ने कितने मूल्य की मशीनें तथा अन्य सामग्री प्राप्त की है; और

(ग) इन औद्योगिक संस्थानों के मालिकों को मुआवजे के रूप में कुल कितनी धन-राशि का भुगतान किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

विदेशों को माल का निर्यात

2638. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :** क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने वर्ष 1971–72 और 1972–73 (31 दिसम्बर, 1972 तक) के दौरान किन देशों को माल का निर्यात किया है तथा किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया गया और कितनी मात्रा में किया गया; और

(ख) भारत ने उक्त अवधि में माल का निर्यात करके कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) और (ख). 1971–72 तथा 1972–73 (अप्रैल–अगस्त जो कि अद्यतन है) के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी प्रकाशित है, अर्थात् वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंकसंकलन के महानिदेशक, कलकत्ता द्वारा प्रकाशित "मंथली स्टेटिस्टिक्स आफ फारेन ट्रेड आफ इण्डिया" खण्ड 1—निर्यात तथा पुनर्निर्यात के 1972 के मार्च तथा अगस्त के अंकों में उपलब्ध हैं ।

Talks with Chairman of West German Reconstruction Corporation

2639. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of his Ministry had discussions with the Chairman of the West German Reconstruction Corporation regarding India's foreign collaboration and investment policy; and

(b) if so, the nature of the talks held and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) (a) Yes, Sir. During his recent visit the Chairman of the West German Reconstruction Corporation, Dr. Hermann Abs met the Finance Minister and the Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs.

(b) The talks were primarily about the role of foreign investments in India's economic development. The Finance Minister mentioned that India's foreign investment policy had become selective with the development of indigenous technology and transfer of technology will be preferred by India on payments of royalties and technical fees rather than through foreign investment which could however be used as a vehicle for the transfer o

technology where the continued involvement of the foreign collaborators is considere necessary for the success of the ventures.

The proposed changes in the Companies Act and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act were also discussed. It was clarified that the new Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill was primarily intended to stop leakages in foreign exchange. The Bill also visualised the review of the working of existing companies having foreign participation of 40% and above in the share capital. In certain areas the expertise of such firms may be utilised in promoting exports.

Raising of Fresh Market Borrowings

2640. SHRI P. GANGA DEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to raise fresh market borrowing; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) The Central Government has no proposal to raise fresh market borrowing during the financial year, 1972-73.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade Agreement between India and Hungary

2641. SHRI P. GANGADEB
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Hungary have signed a trade protocol for 1973;

(b) if so, the estimated trade turn-over under the agreement; and

(c) the items to be exported to and imported from Hungary?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Trade Protocol envisages a total trade turn-over of Rs. 585 million during 1973.

(c) The main items to be exported from India are: Railway wagons, textile machinery, various engineering goods, cosmetics, chemical products and pharmaceutical products besides traditional items like de-oiled groundnut cakes, iron ore, tea, coffee, jute and jute manufactures. The main items to be imported from Hungary are: steel and steel products, chemicals, capital goods and machinery, raw materials etc. for electronics and tele-communication industries, photographic films and aerial roadways equipment etc.

जाली डालर और 100 रुपये के जाली नोट छापने सम्बन्धी मामले में व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी

2642. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी:** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरवरी, 1973 में फगवाड़ा में एक फर्म पर मारे गये छापे में, जाली डालर और 100 रुपये के जाली नोट छापने के आरोप में पुलिस द्वारा कुछ व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये , और

(ग) सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) बारह ।

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध दायर किये गये फौजदारी के मामलों की अभी जांच की जा रही है । जांच के दौरान् पुलिस द्वारा कई प्रकार का अभिशंसी सामान जैसे जाली करेंसी नोट तैयार करने के लिए स्याही के ठप्पे, छपाई का कागज, ब्लाक और उपकरण आदि,

बरामद किये गये हैं । चूंकि जांच से यह पता चलता है कि सम्भवत: इंग्लैण्ड और कनाडा में रहने वाले कुछ व्यक्ति भी इस घोटाले में शामिल हैं, इसलिए इन्टरपोल (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुलिस) को भी सचेत कर दिया गया है ।

Export Potential Survey of Kerala

2643. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade in its report on the export potential survey of Kerala has suggested the establishment of export oriented units and changes in the pattern of land utilisation for increased production of export crops in the State; and

(b) if so, whether the Centre has any plan to assist the State in implementing these suggestions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As and when any specific proposal is received the concerned Department of the Central Government will examine the State Govt.'s request for assistance.

Rubber for Tyre Manufacturers

2644. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the tyre manufacturers to buy 750 to 1000 tonnes of grade rubber every month to help the small rubber growers; and

(b) if so, whether the tyre manufacturers have started buying grade rubber as directed by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Keeping in view the accumulation of RMA-5 grade rubber in the stock of State Trading Corporation of India Limited, a meeting of Tyre Manufacturers was convened in November, 1972 when they agreed to lift for a period of three months starting from December, 1972, 700 tonnes of RMA-5 every month from the stocks of STC. The purchases by the tyre manufacturers were not however, upto the agreed level. One of the reasons given for short off-take is power shortage.

Air Pact with Gulf States

2645. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government of India have recently signed an Air Pact with the Gulf States Bahrain, Qatar, U.A.E. and Oman for running air services;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned yearly as a result there of?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (Dr. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Negotiations between the delegations of the Government of India and the Governments of Qatar, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman, for the conclusion of bilateral air services agreements were held in Bahrain on February 6 and 7, 1973. Identical texts of agreements were drawn up and initialled.

The route schedule and traffic rights have not been finalised at these meetings. A decision in this regard will be taken at another meeting to be held at a mutually convenient date. In the meantime, it was agreed that the *status quo* on all rights would prevail until 31st March, 1973.

(c) It is not possible to estimate the likely revenues until the route schedules and frequencies have been finalised.

Meeting of the Advisory Council on Trade

2646. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Advisory Council on Trade was held in New Delhi during the 2nd Week of February, 1973;

(b) if so, whether Government's export promotion measurs in the context of the developments in the world were discussed at the meeting; and

(c) other points discussed at the meeting and decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes Sir. A meeting of Advisory Council on Trade was held in New Delhi on 17th February, 1973.

(b) and (c). This part of the Question is rather vague in that the information sought is in the context of the developments in the world which have not been spelt out. However, the discussions in the meeting centred round the statutory functions of the Council *viz.* reviewing the performance of the country's economy in its commercial aspects and to consider probelms relating to expansion of exports, regulation of imports, operation of Import & Export Trade Controls and the working of the commercial services with particular reference to export marketing and export assistance, as also the organisation and expansion of the export sector of the economy.

As its name implies the Council is purely an advisory body and as such no decisions are taken in the meeting of the Council itself. However, the suggestions made in the meeting are referred to the concerned Government Departments/Offices for their consideration.

Functioning of District Level Consultative Committees constituted by Lead Banks

2647. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Level Consultative Committees constituted by the Lead Banks are not functioning effectively; and

(b) if so, what steps are being contemplated to have proper coordination of the activities of the financial institutions at the District level?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The institution of district level consultative committees is an innovation designed to bring about coordination between the leading institutions in the districts. Such committees have already been functioning in 223 districts and it would be somewhat premature to judge their effectiveness at this stage. All the banks are being exhorted to constitute these committees in the remaining lead districts and ensure that they meet regularly to bring about effective coordination.

Reserve Bank's Freeze on Transfer of loan Accounts

2648. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether following Reserve Bank's freeze on transfer of loan accounts with limits of Rs. 25 lakhs and over the banks are pressing for the prescription of a minimum lending rate on advances; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank had issued directions on the 13th January, 1973 to all scheduled commercial banks to the effect that no bank can take over credit limits or term loans of Rs. 25 lakhs or over without prior consultation with the bank with which the party is having the present account and without prior clearance from the Reserve Bank. These directions will remain operative till the end of April 1973. In the meanwhile the Reserve Bank has undertaken a fuller study on the interest rate structure in the banking system with a view to evolving guidelines for preventing unhealthy competition among banks for large accounts.

Steps to develop Goa for Tourist Attraction

2649. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR : Will the Minister OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey entitled "Potentialities of tourism in Goa" has been brought out by the Bureau of Economics and, if so, the suggestions made therein; and

(b) what steps are being taken to develop Goa for tourist attraction?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The survey was undertaken by the Bureau of Economics, Statistics and Evaluation of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu. The objectives the survey were to determine the tourist Profile, their expenditure in Goa, their reaction to various facilities provided in Goa and to assess the relative importance of various tourist attractions in Goa. The survey does not contain any specific suggestions in regard to the further development of tourism in Goa.

In order to determine the nature and scope of the development of tourism resources to be planned in Goa, the Department of Tourism has commissioned a survey by an expert team with assistance from the UNDP. The report of the survey team is expected in July 1973 after which detailed schemes will be formulated for developing the tourism potential of Goa phased over a period of years.

Changing of Advances made to Textile Mills into Equity Shares

2650. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4573 on the 15th December, 1972 and state:

(a) whether information has since been collected, if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(b) whether it is proposed to turn all the advances made by public financial institutions to the textile mills into equity shares, if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No information about the total credits advanced by the public financial institutions to the mills already under Government Control and to those still under private control is readily available.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade in jute fabrics

2651. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to evolve some common strategy regarding trade in jute fabrics in consultation with the jute producing countries like Nepal, Bangladesh and Thailand; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). As a result of a Conference held at Dacca in January 1973 under the auspices of the UNDP, the following conclusions have been reached :—

(i) An International Centre known a "Jute International" will be set up in India to maintain a strong and expanding demand for jute and kenaf and their manufactures to maximise their consumption.

(ii) An International Technical Centre for Research and Development of Jute would be located in Dacca.

(iii) An International Jute Board will be constituted as the controlling Board consisting of representatives of the producing countries.

(iv) Subject to the International agencies contributing 50% of the annual budget of expenditure for a period of five years, the

other 50% would be contributed by the producing countries in proportion to the value of their exports of jute and jute manufactures during the three years ending 1969-70.

These conclusions are subject to ratification by the producing countries, namely, India, Bangladesh, Thailand and Nepal.

Incentives to Jute growers

2652. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what specific steps are being taken to give incentive to jute growers and workers to maximise the production of jute and jute goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : For the development of jute, a number of centrally sponsored schemes *viz.*; intensive jute/mesta District programme, Special Package Programme on jute and mesta, Subsidised distribution of certified improved jute seed, Quality improvement. Programme and Exploratory trails in Tamil Nadu, are in operation in the different jute/mesta growing States. Under these schemes the Government of India is providing incentive by way of subsidy on jute seed and fertilisers, transport of fertilisers, plant protection equipment, operational charges on spraying of urea, construction of retting tanks. These measures aim at increasing per unit yield and improving the quality of jute fibre.

As a result of a Wage settlement reached in May, 1972, the wages of jute mill workers have been increased from 15th April, 1972.

Implementation of Provisions of General insurance Business Act, 1982

2653. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1756 on the 24th November, 1972 and state :

(a) whether the provisions of the General Insurance Business Act, 1972, with regard to formation of the General Insurance Corporation of India, and the framing of schemes with a view to forming four companies, have been implemented;

(b) if so, the outcome of the implementation; and

(c) if not, the causes of delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The General Insurance Corporation of India was registered under the Companies Act, 1956, as a Government company on 22-11-1972.

In pursuance of section 5 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, the undertakings of existing insurers other than Indian insurance companies have, on 1-1-1973, been transferred to and vested in the following four Indian Insurance Companies :—

(1) United India Fire & General Insurance Company Ltd.

(2) New India Assurance Company Ltd.

(3) Oriental Fire & General Insurance Company Ltd.

(4) National Insurance Company Ltd.

The question of framing schemes for mergers/amalgamations of Indian insurance companies so that ultimately there are only four companies (excluding the Corporation) in existence, as envisaged in section 16 of the Act, is under consideration.

Sharp rise in the price of raw cotton

2654. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the price of raw cotton has registered a sharp rise during the last six months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to bring down the prices of raw cotton?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Big cotton deal by India with USA and China

2655. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently transacted a big cotton deal with the United States of America and China during the last one year ;

(b) if so, the turnover of cotton trade with those countries ; and

(c) its effect on Indian textile industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Sale of controlled cloth at high rates

2656. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether controlled cloth is being sold at very high rates by the mills including the mills run by Government; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that such cloth is sold at controlled prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE): (a) Under the new scheme for distribution controlled cloth introduced with effect from 1-11-1972, the distribution of entire production of controlled cloth has been withdrawn from normal trade channels and is being made under the strict supervision of the Textile Commissioner. As such, there is no scope for selling controlled cloth by the mills at prices higher than the prescribed prices.

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान टैक्सटाइल हैण्ड प्रोसेसर्स एसोसियेशन द्वारा दिया गया ज्ञापन

2657. श्री चूनाराम वर्मा : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान टैक्सटाइल हैण्ड प्रोसेसर्स एसोसिएशन, पाली, राजस्थान की ओर से कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है; और

(ग) उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) एसोसिएशन ने, हाथ से चलायी जाने वाली मशीनों की सहायता से तैयार किये जाने वाले सूती वस्त्रों पर उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट देने का इस आधार पर अनुरोध किया है कि हस्त-प्रक्रिया उद्योग लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र का उद्योग है और श्रम-प्रधान उद्योग है। बताया गया है कि इस प्रकार के हस्त प्रक्रिया किये गये सूती वस्त्रों पर उत्पादन शुल्क लगने से एक ऐसे उद्योग के विकास में बाधा उत्पन्न हो गई है जो कपड़े की अपेक्षाकृत ऐसी सस्ती किस्मों को तैयार कर रहा है जिनका उपयोग गरीब और मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग करते हैं ।

(ग) एसोसिएशन के अभ्यावेदन की जांच की जा रही है ।

उत्तराखण्ड के विभिन्न जिलों में पर्यटन विकास के लिये योजना

2658. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तराखण्ड के आठ जिलों में से केवल पांच जिलों अर्थात् अल्मोड़ा, नैनीताल, देहरादून, गढ़वाल और टिहरी गढ़वाल में पर्यटन के विकास के लिये योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत क्या क्या कार्य किये जायेंगे और उन पर कितना व्यय होगा और कितनी आय होगी तथा इसके फलस्वरूप कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा;

(ग) क्या उत्तराखण्ड के शेष तीन जिलों अर्थात् उत्तर काशी, चमोली और पिथौरागढ़ के लिये इस बारे में कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (घ). योजना आयोग ने यू० पी० के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के आठों जिलों में पर्यटन विकास के लिये प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के लिए एक कार्य-निर्वाहिक दल (वर्किंग ग्रुप) की स्थापना की है। रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप प्रदान किये जाने पर तथा क्रियान्वयन के लिये साधनों की उपलब्धता की स्थिति में ही स्कीमें तैयार करना सम्भव हो सकेगा।

Steps to Improve the Provision of Cheap Accommodation for Tourists in the Country

2659. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some steps are being taken to improve the situation regarding provision of cheap accommodation for tourists in the country; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Tourism is putting up a number of projects as supplementary accommodation for the middle and low income group tourists in the form of Rest Houses in Wild Life Sanctuaries, Tourist Bungalows, Reception Centres-*cum*-Motels, and Youth Hostels at a number of places in the country. The India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, also has plans for the construction of motels at a number of places of tourist interest in addition to the expansion of some of its existing Travellers Lodges.

Use of Avros in Indian Airlines

2660. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines has decided to discotinue the use of Avro-748 because of its poor performance; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to replace the Avros with better aircraft ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Arrears of gratuity for workers of New Victoria Mills Ltd. Kanpur

2661. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial aid has been given to New Victoria Mills Limited, Kanpur for clearing arrears of gratuity to be paid to the workers who were retrenched before taking over of the Mill by Government; and

(b) if so, the amount given in 1971 and 1972 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Taking-over of Tea and Jute Trade

2662. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision regarding taking-over of Tea and Jute trade; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present sent to take-over the Tea Trade in the country. In the case of Jute trade, it is envisaged that, over a period of years the Jute Corpoation of of India would take over the entire trade in raw jute.

इलाहाबाद बैंक के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय की पटना में स्थापना

2663. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इलाहाबाद बैंक के अतिरिक्त भी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने पटना टाउन में अपने क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय स्थापित करने कर दिए हैं ;

(ख) क्या जुलाई, 1972 में इस बारे में निर्णय लिए जाने के बावजूद भी इलाहाबाद बैंक का क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय अभी तक वहां पर स्थापित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) से (ग). पांच राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के क्षेत्रीय (रीजनल) डिवीजनल/एरिया कार्यालय पटना में हैं । इलाहाबाद बैंक ने पटना में अपना सांगोपांग क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है । पर्याप्त प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों की कमी के कारण इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन में देरी हुई हैं । किन्तु ऐसा कार्यालय स्थापित होने तक, इलाहाबाद बैंक ने पटना में एक विशेष कार्याधिकारी (बिहार) की नियुक्ति कर दी है और उसे शाखा विस्तार, प्राथमिकता प्राप्त और उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों को ऋण, कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था और अन्य संबद्ध मामलों की देखभाल करने का प्राधिकार दे दिया है ।

जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रस्तावित आन्दोलन

2664. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम मे काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में आन्दोलन करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मागो का मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) कर्मचारियो के जिस वर्ग का प्रतिनिधित्व अखिल भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम कर्मचारी फेडरेशन द्वारा किया जा रहा है, उसने, अपनी मागो के समर्थन मे, आन्दोलन करने का निश्चय व्यक्त करने वाले प्रस्ताव पास किए है ।

(ख) फेडरेशन की मुख्य मांगे ये हैं —

(i) वर्ष 1972–73 के लिए वार्षिक सकल वेतन के 25 प्रतिशत के बराबर बोनस दिया जाय ;

(ii) "कम किया गया मंहगाई भत्ता फिर से चालू किया जाय" ।

(iii) मकानो के लिए बिना ब्याज के ऋण दिए जायें ।

(ग) बोनस का मामला तो पहले ही कर्मचारियों के साथ हुए समझौते के अन्तर्गत आता है, जो 31 मार्च, 1973 तक लागू रहेगा ।

मंहगाई भत्ता संम्बंधी विवाद समझौते के संगत उपबंधों के अर्थ निरूपण पर आधारित है और यह प्रश्न सरकार के दिनांक 28 दिसम्बर, 1972 के आदेश द्वारा बम्बई स्थित औद्योगिक अधिकरण को विचारार्थ भेजा गया है ।

जीवन बीमा निगम ने कर्मचारी संघों को सूचित किया है कि कर्मचारियों को मकान बनाने के लिए ऋण अभी भी ब्याज की रियायती दर पर दिए जा रहे हैं और इस दर को अब आगे घटाना सम्भव नही है ।

Expenditure incurred on T.A. and D. A. Etc. in the Office of Controller of Defence Account, Patna

2665. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Ministe of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much expenditure has been incurred on T.A./D.A. contingency and over-time in the Office of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna during the last three years; and

(b) the reasons for increase in the expenditure, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The following expenditure incurred was during the last three years:—

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TA/DA	3,62,676	4,16,653	5,06,126
Contingency	3,65,179	4,93,578	4,44,137
Over-time Allowance	1,915	7,727	17,538

(b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Modernisation of Tea and Textile Industry

2666. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: SHRI VASANT SATHE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be leased to state :

(a) whether Government are proposing schemes to modernise textile and tea industry and

(b) if so the salient features of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The mordernisation of textile industry is a continuing process. Some schemes are currently under operation and an examination in depth of various possibilities is being conducted by the Task Force on Textile Industries, which has been set up by the Planning Commission.

The schemes under operation include one for providing finance at concessional rates for purposes of modernisation, to textile units which have been exporting more than 15 per cent of their production during the preceding two years. Under a separate scheme priority exporting units with more than 10% export performance have been permitted to import sophisticated items of equipment for modernisation, which are not available indigenously. Necessary foreign exchange has been made available for this purpose.

In regard to tea industry Tea Machinery and Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme is in operation since 1960. The object of this scheme is to supply on hire purchase basis tea machinery, irrigation equipment, tractors and vehicles, essentially required for better production and manufacture of tea.

Project for Promoting Wild Life Tourism

2667. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL Aviation be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government of India have any project for developing marine, desert and mountain parks to promote wild life tourism; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

The MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are being worked out, their final shape will depend on the availability of funds in the, Fifth Plan.

Agreement for import of Printing Machinery for Newspapers

2668. SHRI P. K. DEO. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indian firms have signed agreements with Soviet Union recently for import of printing machinery for newspapers; and

(b) the salient features thereof and the baisis on which this machinery is proposed to be imported from the Soviet Union ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to regulate the working of Tourist Travel Agencies set up in the country

2669. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of tourist travel agencies have been set up in the country but they are carrying on business in an illegal manner not conforming to the relevant rules;

(b) whether the cars allotted to such travel agencies are not used actually for the tourists; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated to regulate the working of the tourist travel agencies ?

The MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A number of travel agencies exist in the country. There is no law governing the operation of such agencies. However, the Department of Tourism has been able to regulate their functioning by granting recognition to agencies which fulfil the pres-

cribed criteria. With a view to coordinating the control over their working, it has been decided that recognition to Indian travel agencies will henceforth be granted by a Central Coordinating Committee which will eliminate the multiplicity of procedures adopted by various Government Departments, each of whom had its own system of granting recognition to travel agencies. It is expected that the new system besides simplifying procedures will also act as a safeguard to the travelling public which utilises the services of travel agencies.

(b) Cars are allotted to approved travel agencies of the Department under strict regulatory conditions for touristic purposes. The conditions are duly executed by the parties under legal surety bonds, and the travel agencies performance is verified through periodical statements showing foreign exchange earning etc. through the cars so allotted to them by the Department of Tourism.

(c) Does not arise.

Prosposal to Relax Prohibition rules in big hotels in the Country

2670. SHRI R.S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CILVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to relax prohibition rules in the big hotels in the country to promote their business ; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

The MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Prohibition being a State subject, it is for the State Governments to consider such relaxations.

Circulation of counterfeit foreign Currency Notes

2671. SHRI R.S. PANDEY : Will the inister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a great deal of illegal circulation of foreign currency in the country which is creating an adverse impact on the Indian currency and country's economy ;

(b) whether counterfeit foreign currency is being produced in country for illegal circulations; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to check production of counterfeit foreign currency notes and their circulation in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Foreign Currency, illegally brought in, does not circulate freely but is used for unauthorised and illegal transactions. Such circulation of foreign currency is marginal and does not have any impact on the Indian currency and country's economy.

(b) A few cases of production of counterfeiet foreign currency in the country have been detected.

(c) The offences relating to counterfeit currency including counterfeit foreign currency come under the Indian Penal Code which provides for deterrent punishment. The offences of counter feiting and forgery are dealt with by the State Police authorities, who keep a watch in this behalf and organise raids on information of counterfeiting being done by any person. The Central Bureau of Investigation keeps the problem of counterfeiting of currency under continuous study by keeping records of different techiniques adopted and by reviewing periodically the appearance of counterfeit currency. They have also created a 'cell' in their Economic Offences Wing to undertake investigations of serious offences of counterfeit currency and coordinate the investigations in the States.

Expansion Plan of Indian Airlines during Fifth Plan

2672. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether after nationalisation Indian Airlines has opened only ten new airports;

(b) if so whether slow rate of expansion of its network is one of the major factors affecting the growth of Indian Airlines ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of its expansion plan during Fifth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The number of stations served by Indian Airlines since nationalisation has increased by 11.

(b) No Sir; traffic has grown considerably.

(c) Indian Airlines is examining its expansion plans during fifth Plan period taking into account the traffic potential, the availibility of aircraft and the cost of developing airport facilities.

Powers of New Boards of Directors of Nationalised Banks

2673. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of FIANANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the 'Economic Times' of the 27th December, 1972, under the caption "Bank Boards, Mere showpieces" stating that the new Boards of Directors of the nationalised banks recently constituted will have no effective powers at all ;

(b) whether the Boards have been deprived of powers even in regard to the advances to be extended by the banks to various entrepreneurs and business interest ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. As the views expressed in the Press report were based on a misconception of the role of the new Boards of Directors of nationalised banks, the position was clarified in a letter dated 30th December, 1972 addressed by the Director of Public Relations, Ministry of Finance to the Editor, Economic Times, Bombay. A copy of this letter which also appeared in the issue Economic Times, dated 3rd January, 1973, placed on the Table of the House . [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 4441/73]

(b) and (c). In terms of section 7(a) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the general superintendence, direction and the management of the affairs and business of a nationalised bank vest in its Board of Directors. Similarly, as laid down in clause 13(3) of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 the Management Committee can exercise only such powers as are delegated to it by the Board. The question of the Board being deprived any powers by the Management Committee does not, therefore, arise. The broad policy in regard to advances to be extended by the bank to the various sectors and interests is laid down by the Board, while the Management Committee, in exercise of the powers delegated to it by the Board, examines individual applications and sanctions the advances within the frame work of the policy laid down by the Board. This is only a convenient arrangement for division of work arrived at because the Board which is a large body cannot obviously meet frequently and the Management Committee which is a smaller body can meet frequently and dispose of individual proposals for advances which cannot wait for a long time till the entire Board could meet.

Slackening growth in Advances made by Nationalised Banks to priority Sectors

2674. SHRI PILOO MODY :

SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the 'Hindu' of the 20th December, 1972 stating that Government are deeply concerned over the slackening growth in advances of the nationalised banks to the priority sectors;

(b) the details of advances given to priority sectors as at the end of 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (year-wise); and

(c) the reasons for slackening growth in advances on the part of the nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Government have seen the report.

(b) Information is given in the table below:

	No. of Accounts as at the end of (In thousands)			Amount outstanding as at the end of (Rs. crores).		
	March 1970	March 1971	March 1972	March 1970	March 1971	March 1972
Public Sector banks' advances to priority sector . . .	760	1170	1366	678·0	897·0	1000·0

(c) In terms of absolute figures both the number of accounts and the amount outstanding have been showing an upward trend. However in terms of the rate of growth there was some slackening in 1972 mainly because of the following factors:

(1) In the earlier years accelerated rate of growth was achieved on a narrow base. As the base widened the rate of growth expressed as a percentage of the widened base trended to show a decline.

(2) During 1971-72 there was some slack in industrial sector which affected the out put of the small sector also. The demand for credit in this sector thus declined.

(3) Organisational constraints may also be partly responsible for the slack.

Misuse of Import Licences

2675. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to prevent misuse of import licences and misuse of imported goods by licence holders; and

(b) whether any cases of such misuse have come to light and if so, the action taken or likely to be taken against those alleged to have indulged in such mal-practices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of COMMERCE: (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Several cases of alleged misuse are reported to CCI&E; and action is taken under the Imports & Exports (Control) Act, 1947 and Orders issued thereunder wherever necessary. Names of the firms against whom action is taken under the said rules after investigation are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, copies of which are placed in the Lok Sabha library.

Officers and Staff of Indian Airline required to pay some percentage of air fare for over-seas flight passes

*2676 SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers and staff of the Indian Airlines are required to pay a certain percentage of air fares in case of over-seas flight passes which are issued to them free of charge annually;

(b) whether this restriction does not exist in the case of Air India personnel and if so the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the officers and staff of Indian Airlines have requested for withdrawal of such restrictions and if so, the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Under the Finance Act (No. 2) of 1971, Foreign Travel Tax is payable at the following rates by passengers for international journeys :—

1st Class	15%
Economy Class	10%

Airlines' staff have been exempted from payment of this tax subject to the following conditions :—

(i) Free ticket should be issued by the employer, and

(ii) Employees should be entitled to such free travel by virtue of their service regulations.

Accordingly, Indian Airlines staff are exempt from payment of the Foreign Travel Tax while travelling to and from the foreign stations on the network of Indian Airlines against free tickets issued to them by Indian Airlines as part of their service conditions.

The staff of Indian Airlines are also granted free/rebated transporation for travel on the services of other airlines under reciprocal arrangements. As such transportation is not provided by the employer as part of service conditions but by other airlines, they are not from payment of the tax. Air India's staff is exempt from payment of Foreign Travel Tax on their network as they are issued free tickets by the employer as part of their service conditions.

Indian Airlines had represented to Government that their employees should be exempted from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax in respect of free/rebated tickets issued to them by other international carriers under inter-line arrangements. The representation was carefully considered but could not be agreed to.

Structure of Excise Duty

2677. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item entitled 'Excise structure favours only large mills' in the "Financial Express" of 28th January 1973; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not correct to say that excise structure favours large cotton textile mills vis-a-vis man-made textile industry. However remedial measures on some of the points raised in the news-item, have been proposed in Budget proposals for 1973-74.

Palam Airport not equipped with precision approach radar

2678. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Palam Airport is still not equipped with precision approach radar, although both Santa Cruz in Bombay and Dum Dum in Calcutta already have that aid;

(b) whether Delhi is the only Airport where this expensive equipment is not being put to good use ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to evolve better system of management and maintenance to keep it working efficiently all the time ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department has not made any provision for the purchase of more PARs, taking into consideration:

following disadvantages of the Precision Approach Radar (PAR) in comparison with the Instrument Landing System (ILS) :

(i) The overall accuracy of the PAR is less than that of the ILS ;

(ii) instantaneous presentation of data is not available to the pilot in the case of PAR;

(iii) inherent time lag involved in the RAR between the instructions passed by the ground controller to the pilot in flight and the pilot's reaction during critical phases of flight near the ground ;

(iv) feasibility of coupling ILS with the aircraft to make automatic approaches ;

(v) high initial capital and operating costs of PAR when compared to the ILS; However, the PARs at Bombay and Calcutta which were installed some years ago will continue to be operated as long as feasible.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

Price escalation of wagons supplied to Yugoslavia

2679. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Yugoslav Community of Railways is not in favour of any price-escalation for the wagons to be supplied to it by three Indian wagon-builders, Texmaco, Jessops and Braithwaition;

(b) whether the Yugoslav Railways have agreed to the rescheduling of the delivery of wagons; and

(c) whether question of compensation to the three wagon makers has arisen primarily because of Rudnaps failure to accept the stand taken by Indian side that the latter should not be held liable for any fallilure on the part of Rudnap ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yugoslav Community of Railways have agreed to price escalation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rudnap's non-acceptance of the stand taken by the wagon builder has resulted in delay in the compliance of the contract. Rudnap has since signed the assembly contract on agreed terms.

श्रीलंका से नारियल के गोलों का आयात

2680. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीलंका सरकार ने भारत को नारियल के गोलों का निर्यात बन्द कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार देश में नारियल की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए क्या उपाय कर रही है ; और

(ग) क्या यह प्रतिबंध अस्थायी है, और यदि हां, तो यह निर्यात कब से पुन: चालू हो जाएगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ग). उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार श्रीलंका सरकार ने गत वर्ष नारियल के उत्पादन में गिरावट तथा स्टाकों में कमी हो जाने के कारण अगस्त, 1973 तक खोपरे के निर्यात पर रोक लगा दी है।

(ख) चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान, अनेक अल्पकालिक तथा दीर्घकालिक उत्पादन कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किए गए हैं ताकि योजना अवधि के अन्तिम वर्ष तक 554.6 करोड़

गरी के उत्पादन के आधार स्तर के अतिरिक्त, 100.0 करोड़ गिरियों का और उत्पादन किया जा सकी । अल्पकालिक उपायों के अन्तर्गत ये प्रमुख योजनायें कार्यान्वित की गई : प्रदर्शन प्लाटो की स्थापना, सिचाई सुविधाओं का विस्तार तथा पौध संरक्षण उपाय । ये सभी योजनायें राज्य क्षेत्र में आरंभ की गई थीं और वे अब कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न स्थितियों में हैं ।

केन्द्रीय स्तर पर प्रायोजित क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत जो उल्लेखनीय सफलताये मिली, वे इस प्रकार है . केरल, मैसूर , तमिलनाडु तथा आध्र प्रदेश मे आयोजित मकर रोपण सामग्री का उत्पादन तथा वितरण; मैसूर राज्य मे टी एक्स टी सन्तति के उत्पादन के लिए 40 हक्टेयर मे बडिया बीज फार्म की स्थापना तथा गुजरात राज्य मे बडिया रोपण सामग्री की इमदादी सप्लाई ।

उपरोक्त योजनाओ के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय स्तर पर प्रायोजित दो योजनाये अर्थात् "नारियल संबंधी पैकेज कार्यक्रम" तथा "केरल मे रोग ग्रस्त नारियल पौधों के कायाकल्प के लिए प्रायोगिक परियोजना" वर्ष 1973–74 के लिए मंजूर की गई हैं ।

विमान यात्रियों के सामान को ढोना

2681. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या हवाई अड्डों पर यात्रियों का सामान ढोने वाले हवाई अड्डे के कर्मचारियों को मेहनताना दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या ये कर्मचारियो ऐसी लापरवाही से माल ढोते हैं कि बक्सों मे बन्द वस्तुओं सहित सामान प्राय : क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस सबध मे क्या उपचारी कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली, बंबई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास इन चारो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानक्षेत्रों पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उडानों पर यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के सामान के विमान कम्पनियों के काउन्टरो से कर्ब तक तथा कर्ब से काउन्टरों तक वहन के लिए 3 भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण द्वारा ठेकेदार नियुक्त किए गए है ठेकेदार इस काम के लिए नियुक्त भार-वाहको (लोडरों) को मजदूरी प्रदान करते हैं और 20 किलोग्राम तक के हर नग के लिए 1 रुपया चार्ज करते हैं किन्तु अन्तर्देशीय उडानों के लिए इडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा सभी विमानक्षेत्रो पर अपने भार-वाहक नियुक्त किए गए है और यात्रियो को यह सेवा निःशुल्क प्रदान की जाती है ।

(ख) जी नही, यद्यपि कभी कभी कोई पैकिट क्षतिग्रस्त हो भी जाता है ।

(ग) मूर्छित रूप से माल ढोने के सभी संभव प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं ।

शराब का आयात

2682. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार विदेशों से शराब मंगाना कब तक बन्द कर देगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) किन किन देशों में शराब मंगाई जाती है तथा किस उद्देश्य के लिए मंगाई जाती है तथा गत वर्ष कितने मूल्य की शराब का आयात किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या विदेशों से मंगाई जाने वाली शराब की मात्रा प्रति वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) वाणिज्यिक कार्य के लिए शराब के आयात में प्रत्येक वर्ष क्रमिक रूप से कमी की जा रही है ।

(ख) और (ग). पिछले तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न देशों से भारत में शराब के आयात दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल टी–4442/73]** इन आयातों में वाणिज्यक कार्य के लिए किया जाने वाला आयात तथा भारत में विदेशियों और विदेशी मिशनों द्वारा उनके अपने उपयोग के लिए किए जाने वाले आयात शामिल हैं ।

देसूरी तहसील (राजस्थान) में रणकपुर मन्दिर का पर्यटन के दृष्टिकोण से विकास करना

2673. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ने गत वर्ष देसूरी तहसील (राजस्थान) में रणकपुर मन्दिर को स्वयं देखा था और क्या उसे देखने के बाद उसका पर्यटन के दृष्टिकोण से विकास करने के लिये कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं और उसे कार्यरूप कब तक दिया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) रणकपुर के विद्युतीकरण को चालू करने वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा हाथ में ली जाने वाली पर्यटन स्कीमों में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है । कार्य के शीघ्र ही पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ।

Increase in the rate of Compensation for Air fatalities

2684. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the rate of compensations for air fatalities;

(b) if so, what was the rate of compensation paid per passenger so far and what would be the revised rate ; and

(c) what is the amount of compensation paid by Goverment to those killed in accidents of planes of Air-India and Indian Airlines during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The limit of liability of the carrier in respect of *international carriage* by air has been raised from 1,25,000

gold francs to 2,50,000 gold francs for each passenger, in terms of The Hague Protocol of 1955 which has been given effect to by the Carriage by Air Act, 1972. The date on which the said Act comes into force will be notified shortly.

In respect of *domestic carriage*, the liability of the carrier for each passenger is to be raised from Rs. 42,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- and if the passenger is below the age of 12 years, from Rs. 21,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-. This is proposed to be given effect to from 1st April 1973.

(c) During the last two years, Air India did not have any accident involving passenger fatality claims.

As regards Indian Airlines, a total of 31 passengers were killed in air accidents during the last two years. Compensation amounting to Rs. 3,36,000/- has been paid in respect of 8 passengers; claims in respect of the remaining 23 passengers are awaiting settlement pending completion of legal formalities.

Agreement for Loan to Tanzania

2685. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tanzania Government have signed an agreement with Indian Government for an Indian credit of Rs. 5 crore; and

(b) if so, the names of other countries besides the Colombo-Plan countries with whom we have entered into agreement for Indian credit during 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir, on 6 December, 1972.

(b) Mauritius is the only other non-Colombo Plan country with which the Government of India has entered into an agreement for the extension of Indian credit during 1972.

Restriction on the export of semi-tanned sheep skins

2686. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to export of semi-tanned sheep skins, the leather industry in the country is suffering from shortage of raw material ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to curb the export of semi-finished leather to meet the shortage and if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Large scale exports of semi-tanned hides and skins, including sheep skins, have resulted in shortage of leather raw material

(b) Yes, Sir. Exports of raw hides and skins (except lamb fur skins, raw and pickled) are banned with effect from 20-1-1973. Exports of semi-tanned hides and skins including crust leather are canalised through the State Trading Corporation with effect from 14-12-1972. Besides, a quota system will be introduced with effect from 1st April, 1973. The details are under Government's consideration.

Proposal to buy concorde supersonic aircraft

2687. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to buy Concorde supersonic aircraft for use in Air India and

(b) if so, the number of planes proposed to be purchased with cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AN CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH)

(a) While no such proposal is under consideration, Air-India still has the option to purchase two aircrafts.

(b) Does not arise.

Smuggling of Art Silk Fabrics from Japan.

2688 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH.
SHRI M.V. KRISHNAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of art silk fabrics smuggled into the country from Japan ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof , and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check their smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) and (b). It is not practicable to make a reliable estimate of the extent of art silk fabrics smuggled into the country from Japan. However, synthetic fabrics valued at Rs 302 lakhs, Rs 447 lakhs and Rs 861 lakhs respectively (at the Indian market rate) were seized by the Customs authorities during 1970, 1971 and 1972.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to prevent smuggling of goods including synthetic fabrics : Systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircrafts, checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontier, etc. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention, etc. Efforts are being made to provide a wire-less net-work along western coast. Senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs Additional Collectors of Custom and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively, Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purposes of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detention. A Bill has also been introduced in Parliament to further amend the Customs Act, 1962, in order to provide more severe punishment for smuggling offences and to plug in loopholes. The position is kept under constant review.

Opening of new branches of Nationalised Banks in Himachal Pradesh

2689 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to open new branches of nationalised banks in the Districts of Chamba, Kangra, Mandi, Bilaspur, Hamirpur and Una of Himachal Pradesh during the next financial year , and

(b) if so, the names of the places which have been surveyed for this purpose and the names of the banks which have surveyed these places and decided to open their branches ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):

(a) and (c). The required information is set out in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Name of the District	Lead Bank	Centres to which licences to open bank offices have been issued to public sector banks and are now pending with them	Name of the Bank holding the licence
1	2	3	4
Kangra . . .	Punjab National Bank	Kotla	State Bank of India
		Ranital	
		Bankhandi	
		Bhatola	
		Jaisangpur	
		Seraj	Punjab National Bank
		Lubh	
		Raja-ka-Talab	
		Barsar . . .	Central Bank of India
Mandi .	Punjab National Bank	Vaggi . . .	Punjab National Bank
		Mandi . . .	Union Bank of India
Hamirpur . .	Punjab National Bank	—	—
Bilaspur . . .	United Commercial Bank	Jhukhala	United Commercial Bank
Chamba . .	State Bank of India	Udepur	State Bank of India
		Pangi (Kilai)	Punjab National Bank
Una	Punjab National Bank.	—	—

Exemption of Excise Duty on Tobacco in Himachal Pradesh

2690. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the areas in Himachal Pradesh which have been exempted from Central Excise Duty on tobacco ; and

(b) whether it is proposed to grant exemptions to certain new areas in Himachal Pradesh for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) All villages falling in the Districts of Chamba, Kangra Mandi, Kulu Lahul and Spiti of Himachal Pradesh have been exempted upto 10 Acres of tobacco cultivation and 60 K Gs. of tobacco produce.

(b) Yes, Sir, The question of extending the exemption to Kotla, Ajnoli, Pandoga, Tiuri and Balkwa villages in Una District and Maloya Debota, Ratsar, Dolan and Majra villages in Simla District is under consideration.

Names of pilots prosecuted for furthering the cause of strike in 1970.

2691. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a former operational Manager of Indian Airlines has been awarded six months' imprisonment for furthering the cause of strike in December, 1970 ; and

(b) the number of other pilots prosecuted for similar acts ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) One former Deputy Operations Manager has been convicted by a court of law to undergo 6 months rigorous imprisonment under sections 4 & 5 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act

(b) One.

Failure to Achieve Social objectives by Banks after Nationalisation

2692. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether banks have failed to achieve social objective especially after nationalisation, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No. Sir. The public sector banks have been making every endeavour to realise the social objective enunciated at the time of nationalisation.

Increase in the quality and quantity of Mysore Silk Fabrics.

2693. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate any special scheme for improving the quality and increasing the production of the renowned Mysore Silk fabrics; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the assistance provided for the purpose by the Centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Smuggling of Films out of India

2694. SHRI M V. KRISHANAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Indian Motion pictures have been smuggled out of the country without any payment of custom during the last three years ,

(b) if so, the number of such cases that have come to the notice of Government , and

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted and if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :

(a) and (b) : 52 Indian films consisting of 736 reels valued at about Rs. 10·4 lakhs were seized by the Customs authorities during 1970, 1971 and 1972 while being attempted to be smuggled out of the country. There is no customs duty on export of films, but export had to be as per prescribed regulations ensuring realization of foreign exchange.

(c) Inquiries are conducted by Customs authorities into each case of smuggling and penal action is taken against the offenders and the seized film.

Powerlooms in Gujarat

2695. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of powerlooms located in Gujarat and how many are in working order and how many are sick ;

(b) whether the State Government have put any ban on allotting powerlooms to individual weavers ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) 57,743. The effort in collecting information regarding the state of powerlooms whether sick or in working order in the entire State of Gujarat would not be commensurate with the results.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Compensation paid by General Insurance Companies to Shareholders

2696. DR. RANEN SEN : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total compensation so far paid by the nationalised General Insurance companies to their shareholders ;

(b) whether the pace of the exchange of discharge and share certificates by the shareholders of the Nationalised Insurance Companies for compensation warrant-cheques compared with the total compensation payable has been very slow; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI). : (a) to (c). Out of Rs. 1621 lakhs due to be paid to the shareholders on 1-1-1973 in respect of 65·39 lakhs shares, payments totaling Rs. 1093 lakhs in respect of 45·45 lakh shares have so far been made. Looking to the large number of shares involved and the fact that the two-third of the Amounts due have been paid within 2 months the pace of payments is considerred satisfactory.

Inclusion of Digha Sea-Resort in West Bengal in the list of Central Tourist Centres

2697. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the tourist centres in West Bengal included in the Central List of Tourist Centres :

(b) whether Government propose to reconsider the issue of inclusion of Digha seaResort in West Bengal in the Central List of Tourist centres;

(c) whether any request has been made by the Government of West Bengal for inclusion of additional places in the Central tourist centre list ; and

(d) if so, the attitude of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARANSINGH): (a) Tourist facilities have so for been provided in West Bengal by the Central Government at Shantiniketan and jointly with the State Government at Malda, Darjeeling, Diamond Harbour, Gaur and Pandua.

(b) No, Sir as Digha has already been included in the tourist schemes of West Bengal during the Fourth Plan.

(c) and (d). Places where tourism schemes are proposed to be taken up by the Central Government in the Fourth Plan as a result of discussions with the State Government are; Darjeeling, Jaldapara, Murgumari Dam site, Kurseong, Singla, Kalimpong and Farakka.

Publication of report of N.C.A.E.R. on Investment and Consumption Policies of Government

2698. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report published by the National Council of Applied Economic Research recently on the investment and consumption policies of Government and their bearing on the rate of growth of national economy and prices ;

(b) if so, the main points made out by the National Council of Applied Economic Research; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. In its special number published in February, 1973 under the caption "The Indian Economy: 1972-73" the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has made certain observations on the state and performance of the Indian Economy.

(b) The main points made out by the NCAER in the above article are as follow :

(1) As the buffer stocks with the Government might get exhausted before the procurement of wheat starts, it is stated that the timely arrival of imported foodgrains should be arranged to tide over these anxious months.

(2) To overcome the fluctuations in foodgrains output resulting from vagaries of monsoons, the Council has suggested an increase of the area under irigation, improving the quality of irrigation by ensuring better regulated supply, and the further spread of improved methods of production in such areas.

(3) To sustain and develop the jute export market, the Council recommends this country and Bangladesh should come to a general understanding in order to assure adequate supplies at reasonably stable prices to the foreign market and thus increase competitive strength against substitutes.

(4) It recommends the taking over of only such sick textile mills whose functioning can be set right and to scrab the remaining, as otherwise the take over might prove a heavy drain on the country's limited resources.

(5) It has advocated the introduction of alternative sources for the production of sugar like beetroot to overcome the fluctuations in sugar output.

(6) To overcome the shortages in oilseeds, it has pleaded for more research and application of results of research for increase oduction of doilseeds.

(7) As regards industrial production the Council has observed that while consumer goods industries' performance has been comparatively better, that of capital goods industries has been sluggish. It has estimated the growth in industrial production during 1972 to be nearer to 6 per cent than 7 per cent.

(8) It has attributed the increase in money supply to Governmental action and has suggested that Government should put a stop to any further increase not warranted by the needs of the economy.

(9) The Council feels that the Central deficit proper would not be as high as indicated by monetary data.

(10) It is anticipated that for the year 1972-1973, the exports might show an increase of only 5-6 per cent over the previous year.

(c) The Government's assessment of the economic situation in 1972-73 and the economic outlook for 1973-74 has been indicated in the Economic Survey, 1972-73 already presented to the Parliament. The budget for 1973-74 further enumerates the various measures the Government is taking to boost the performance of the economy in the coming year.

Mobilisation of Deposits under Small Savings Schemes

2699. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the break-up of the amount receives under the small savings by different State and Union Territories during the years 1970—3: and

(b) the amount spent out of the smal savings in different States and Union Territories for development and other allied work during this period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) The amount of loans sanctioned by the Central Government to the various State Governments against the net Small Savings collections

their respective areas during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (so far) are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,72	1,63	3,82
2. Assam	3,34	5,34	3,48
3. Bihar	5,59	12,96	14,90
4. Gujarat	8,48	8,57	7,93
5. Haryana	7,71	17,51	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	..	2,14	1,82
7. Jammu & Kashmir	53	68	2,00
8. Kerala	1,95	6	1,94
9. Madhya Pradesh	6,45	4,55	8,31
10. Maharashtra	22,47	42,96	32,19
11. Manipur	..	..	18
12. Mysore	3,45	4,94	5,76
13. Orissa	1,84	4,27	3,86
14. Punjab	3,78	5,37	4,34
15. Rajasthan	1,68	2,99	2,54
16. Tamil Nadu	2,97	4,70	10,91
17. Tripura	..	..	28
18. Uttar Pradesh	16,84	17,81	25,66
19. West Bengal	8,83	14,81	30,08

As regards Union Territories, no loans as such, are sanctioned to them. However, with a view to giving some incentive for maximising small savings collections, 2/3rds of the increase in the net small savings collections in a year over the collections in 1968-69, taken as base year, in the Union Territory is allowed as additional Plan allocation to the Union Territory.

(b) The amount of loans received by the State Governments against small savings collections become a part of the resources available to the State Governments for use for various purposes. The Government of India have no information regarding the amount spent by State Governments out of the loans received by them against small savings collections for development and other allied works during the period 1972-73.

Report of proposed site near Cochin for Establishing a Civil Aerodrome

2700. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sitting Board has submitted its report recently about the proposed site near Cochin for establishing a Civil aerodrome and if so, the broad outlines thereof ;

(b) whether the Board has suggested any other alternative site near Ernakulam; and

(c) if so, whether any survey has been undertaken on the basis of Board's suggestion and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Sitting Board has suggested a site at Poothotta 12 miles from Ernakulam for the possible development of an aerodrome at Cochin. The receipt of the detailed survey report from the State Government is awaited.

Demand by Kerala Government for a loan of Rs. 150 lakhs for taking over Closed cashew factories.

2701. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre to sanction a grant of Rs. 150 lakh and a loan of similar amount to enable them to take over the closed cashew

factories under the provision of Kerala relief undertakings (special provisions) Act, 1961; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A loan of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made to the State Government to enable Kerala state Cashew Development Corporation to take over closed cashew processing units.

Proposal to modify code of grants to enable schemes in Kerala to get assistance for the Marketing Development Fund

2702. SHRI A. K GOPALAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to modify the Code of grants so as to enable the schemes in Kerala to get assistance from the Marketing Development Fund and if so, when ; and

(b) whether Government have received any request from the Kerala Government in this regard and if so, Government's reaction thereto.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala has requested that M.D.F. financial assistance may be extended to State Undertakings also. The matter is under consideration.

Certificate given by Textile Commissioner on Handloom Fabrics Exported to Finland

2703. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that certificate given by the Textile Commissioner on handloom fabrics exported to Finland has not been recognised by the Finland Government; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government for the recognition of the certificate given by the Textile Commissioner ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have not received intimation about any non-recognition of the certificate of origin issued by the Textile Commissioner in respect of exports of handloom fabrics to Finland. It was however reported to us that some consignments subjected to testing by the Finish Customs were presumed to be not handlooms and Finish Customs were not accepting the certificates of origin issued by the Textile Commissioner After verification of some of the samples by the Textile Commissioner the matter has been taken up through our Mission with the Finish Government to resolve the difficulties.

Memorandum from Kerala Handloom Export Organisation re : High Prices of Yarn.

2704. SHRI A. K GOPALAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Kerala Handloom Export Organisation regarding the high price of yarn; and if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(b) the total quantity and value of export of the special kind of fabric called Crape during the last two years,

(c) the percentage of increase in price per bundle of Yarn within the period of last six months produced in Cannanore Spinning Mills, Cannanore Kerala ; and

(d) the reason for the increase ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a), (c) and (d) : A statement is attached.

(b) Separate figures of export of this fabric are not available.

Statement

A memorandum was received from the Kerala Handloom Export Organisation. The points made in it were as follows :—

(1) The Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, which has been taken over and run by the National Textile Corporation, had increased prices of yarn prorduced by it abnormally ;

(2) The increase in price is of the order of the Rs. 8 per bundle from 1-11-1972 to 29-1-1973 ;

(3) The price increase will force the handloom industry in the surrounding area to curtail production ; and

(4) The Government should intervene immediately and direct the mill to resist from the policy of unjustifiable price increase.

2. The price rise in different counts of yarn produced by the mill was as follows :—

Count	Price in November 1972	Price in January, 1973	Price in February, 1973
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20s ordinary	42	44	No sale
20s Spl.	51	55	58
2/20	47	49	49

3. It is understood that the price rise was due mainly to the increase in (a) the price of cotton & (b) the wage bill of the mill.

Loan received by Rohtas Industries from Financial Institutions

2705. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) total amount of loan received by Rohtas Industry. Dehri-on-sone from the various Financial Institutions of the Government of India upto 1972;

(b) the total capital invested in the said industry of Dehri-on-sone in Bihar ; and

(c) whether the total loan has been returned to Government Institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) to (b) : Of the all-India long term public sector financial institutions, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India alone sanctioned two loans of Rs. 90·00 lakhs and Rs. 10·00 lakhs on 22-5-1964 and 15-10-1955 respectively to M/s. Rohtas Industries Limited Dehri-on-sone, Bihar in connection with its expansion scheme for increasing the production capacity of paper and paper-board, the capital cost of which was estimated at Rs. 300·00 lakhs. The balance of the capital cost of Rs. 200 lakhs was met by the company from its internally generated funds and other sources. The loans have been fully repaid by the company by May, 1970.

विदेशी फिल्मों का आयात

2706. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971-72 के दौरान आयात की गई विदेशी फिल्मों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार विदेशी फिल्मों के आयात को कम करने की दिशा में कदम उठा रही है, और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए०सी० जार्ज) : (क) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि आंकड़े, आयातित फिल्मों की मात्रा तथा मूल्य के रूप में रखे जाते हैं, फिल्मों के नामों के अनुसार नहीं ।

(ख) फिल्मों का आयात 3-8-1972 से राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से वर्गीकृत किया जा चुका है और उस अभिकरण द्वारा केवल उच्च कोटि की फिल्में आयात की जायेंगी ।

Production and distribution of controlled cloth

2708. SHRI N. K. SANGHI
SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new procedure in regard to production pricing and distribution of controlled cloth has been introduced recently and if so, the main features thereof ;

(b) whether in spite of the new procedure poor people especially those in villages are not able to get their requirements at controlled price; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (*a*) With effect from 1st January, 1973, a new scheme for production of controlled cloth is being operated by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation. Under this scheme, the ICMF have imposed on each composite mill a compulsory obligation for production of controlled cloth at the rate of 3 44 sq. metres per loom shift of eight hours or at 12 per cent of total packed production in sq. metres during 1971. The mills which do not manufacture controlled cloth themselves can get the same manufactured by other mills on their behalf. Non-fulfilment of the obligation attracts a penalty of 60 pasie per sq. metre of the shortfall.

No revision in the ex-factory prices of controlled cloth has been made since May 1968. The margin over the ex-factory prices has, however, been reduced from 20% to 12½% with effect from 1-11-1972.

A new scheme for distribution of controlled cloth has been brought into force with effect from 1-11-1972. Under this scheme the sale of the entire production of controlled cloth is undertaken through :—

1. Mill's own retail shops;

2. Super Bazars in the cooperative sector;

3. National Cooperative Consumers' Federation and the chain of cooperative institutions affiliated to them;

4. Fair price shops run under the aegis of the State Governments; and

5. Any other agency in the cooperative sector sapecified by the State Government concerned.

(b) and (c) : It is for the State Governments to arrange for the sale of controlled cloth in rural area through cooperatives.

Giving Shares in Government Owned Companies to General Public

2710. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI FATE SINGH RAO GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the statement made by the Chairman of Unit Trust of India that certain percentage of the shares in highly profitable Government owned companies could be made available to the general public; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) and (b) Presumably, the Honourable Members are referring to the speech made by the Chairman, Unit Trust of India at a conference of shareholders held in Madras The statement made by Chairman, Unit Trust of India was in his personal capacity and not reflecting the views of Government.

Inflation in India

2711. SHRI JYOTIROMY BOSU Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether recently, a Member of Parliament in his letter to him had attributed the present inflation in India to virtually automatic process of credit expansion and suggested that an inquiry committee shoul[d]

e constituted to go into the extent of advice given by the Reserve Bank and accepted by Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of government hereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) : A few suggestions about an enquiry into the working of the Reserve Bank have been made recently in discussions in certain meetings. Government does not consider it necessary to appoint such an enquiry committee.

Effect of Dollar Devaluation on the Flow of American Tourists to India

2713. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent devaluation of Dollar by ten per cent is likely to affect the flow of American tourists to India; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). It is not possible to make any accurate assessment at this stage.

Development of Sea-Side Resorts During Fifth Plan

2714. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister Of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of places to be developed as sea-side resorts during the Fifth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR.KARAN SINGH) : This will depend upon the outlay agreed to on tourism schemes in the Fifth Plan. The present thinking is to develop Goa, Mahabalipuram and Kovalam as sea-side resorts.

Decline in Exports from the Kandla Free Trade Zone

2715. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether exports from the Kandla free trade zone are a far below expectations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) What steps have been taken to step up exports from the free trade Zone ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE OF (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The Kandla Free Trade Zone is making steady progress. The export from the Zone has increased from Rs. 7.48 lakhs in 1966-67 to Rs. 120 lakhs upto the end of January, 1973 against the target of Rs. 130 lakhs up to end March, 1973. Indications are that this target will be reached.

(c) It is proposed to set up a high level Steering Board to inprove the export performance of the Zone.

Financial Assistance for Construction of Posh Hotels in the Country

2716. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total assistance so far given to private parties to construct posh-hotels in the country for promoting tourism; and

(b) the estimated expenditure to be incurred on each hotel for which assistance has been given and the time by which the hotels will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH: (a) Loans amounting to Rs. 12·34 crores have so far been approved for the construction of 31 hotel projects of three to five star categories of which 13 projects have been given loans upto Rs. 5·04 crores so far.

(b) A statement indicating the total estimated expenditure and the year by which these 31 projects are likely to be completed is attached. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT.4446/73]

हीरा फिल्म लिमिटेड, उज्जैन, में कार्डिंग और फ्रेम सेक्शनों में लगी आग से हुई हानि

2717. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 22 दिसम्बर, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5408 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हीरा मिल लिमिटेड, उज्जैन, के बताई विभाग के कार्डिंग और फ्रेम सेक्शनो मे लगी आग के परिणामस्वरूप हुई क्षति के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को इस बीच प्रतिवेदन मिल गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जांच रिपोर्ट की मोटेतौर पर रूपरेखा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

(i) आग किसी आकस्मिक घटना के कारण सम्भवतः उस समय जब सफाई के काम के लिये लाइट जलाई गई इलेक्ट्रिक लाइन में स्पार्क उठने से लग गई थी ।

(ii) वास्तविक जांच से पता चला है कि पहले एक लाख रुपये की हानि का जो अनुमान जो कि बहुत सी मोटे तौर पर लगाया गया था वह अपेक्षाकृत अधिक था । बीमा कम्पनी द्वारा स्वीकृत 36,400 रुपये का दावा उचित जान पड़ता है ।

Exploitation by certain Insurance Companies

2718. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn during 1972 to cases of exploitation of common people by certain Insurance Companies which have not yet been nationalised;

(b) if so, the nature of the exploitation and

(c) the steps taken by Government to curb the exploitation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (c) : Insurers whose registrations for transacting general insurance business stood cancelled on or before 13th November, 1970 were excluded from the scope of the Nationalisation Act. None of them could have transacted or did transact any new business during 1971 and 1972. Complaints had been received against three of these companies regardng settlement of claims under policies issued earlier and these have been looked into by the Controller of Insurance. In the case of one of these insurers the Controller has, in exercise of his power under section 34C of the Insurance Act, 1938, appointed an additional director on the company's Board to keep a watch over it.

The only insurer which has been permitted by the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 to transact new business after nationalisation is the Calcutta Hospital and Nursing Home Benefits Association Ltd., This insurer is carryig on

medical insurance on a non-profit basis and there have been no complaints whatsover against it.

दिल्ली में आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा छापे मारना

2719. **श्री अम्बेश** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आय कर अधिकारियों ने काले धन का पता लगाने के लिये 2 फरवरी, 1973 को दिल्ली में फर्मों पर छापे मारे जैसा कि दिनांक 3 फरवरी, 1973 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं और उन फर्मों में प्रत्येक में पृथक-पृथक कितने काले धन का पता चला ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) (i) मैसर्स साहिब सिंह एजेंसीज (प्रा०) लि०, नई दिल्ली : बही-खाते, हुण्डी रुक्के और अन्य दोषरोपणीय दस्तावेज पकड़े गये ।

(ii) मैसर्स साहिब सिंह मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कं० (प्रा०) लि०, नई दिल्ली
बही-खाते, कागजात और फाइलें पकड़ी गयीं ।

(iii) मैसर्स कास्मेटिक स्टोर्स, नई दिल्ली :
कोई चीज नहीं पकड़ी गयी ।

(iv) मैसर्स साहिब सिंह एण्ड सन्स, नई दिल्ली :
बही-खाते पकड़े गये ।

(v) श्रीमती शेर सिंह :
बैंक लाकरों में निम्नलिखित जवाहरात सोने की गिन्नियां और नकदी पायी गयी, जो विभाग को पहले नहीं बतायी गयी थीं :—

(क) जवाहरात—
1,37,497 रु०

(ख) सोने की गिन्नियां—
(157 नग)

(ग) नकदी 37,935 रु०

लाकरों को सील बन्द कर दिया गया है ।

(vi) श्रीमती अमृत कौर और स० दिलशेर सिंह :
बैंक-लाकरों में निम्नलिखित जवाहरात, सोने की गिन्नियां पाई गईं, जो घोषित नहीं किए गये थे :—

(क) जवाहरात. 17,570 रु०

(ख) सोने की गिन्नियां—
(171 नग)
35,910 रु०

लाकरों को सील बन्द कर दिया गया है ।

(vii) स० [illegible] का निवास-स्थान, नई दिल्ली :—

(क) पकडी गयी नकदी— 2358 रु० ।

(ख) 91,714 रु० मूल्य के जवाहरात पकडे गये है ।

(ग) किताबे फाइले आदि पकडी गयी हैं ।

(vii$_1$) श्र एज० एस० दुग्गन, मैनेजर नई दिल्ली —

बही-खाते और दस्तावेज पकडे गये ।

भारत को मिले विदेशी ऋणो पर विदेशी मुद्राओं के मूल्यो मे परिवर्तन का प्रभाव

2720 **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ब्रिटेन द्वारा साझा मडी मे शामिल होने से तथा विदेशी मुद्राओ के मूल्यो मे समय समय पर परिवर्तन होने से भारत को मिले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ऋणो के भुगताने मे अस्थिरता का आभास हो रहा है ,

(ख) यदि हा तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है , और

(ग) ऋणो के भुगतान मे स्थिरता लाने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

वित्त मत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण): (क) ब्रिटेन के यूरोपीय साझा बाजार में शामिल हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप भारत द्वारा ऋण की वापसी अदायगी किये जाने के सम्बन्ध मे किसी प्रकार की अस्थिरता आने की सम्भावना नहीं है । मुख्य ऋणदाता देशो की मुद्रा से परिवर्तन से भारत जैसे विकासशील देशो की ऋण सम्बन्धी समस्याओ पर केवल यह प्रभाव पडता है कि ऋणो के रुपया-मूल्य मे परिवर्तन हो जाता है ।

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा मे सुधार के समूचे प्रश्न पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि मे "बीस के समह (ग्रुप आफ ट्वन्टी)" द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है तथा अन्य विकासशील देशो के साथ भारत इस दल के एक सदस्य के रूप मे इस बात की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है कि मुद्रा मे सुधार के प्रस्तावो मे विकासशील देशो के जिसमे भारत भी शामिल है, हितो की रक्षा हो ।

(ग) भारत सरकार विभिन्न करारो की शर्तों के अनुसार, विदेशी ऋण—सम्बन्धी अपनी देनदारियो को नियमित रूप से चुका रहा है ।

Steps to provide employment to unemployed Pilots in the Country

2721 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

a) the total number of unemployed pilots in the country at present ;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to provide them with employment , and

(c) if so, the broad outlines there of ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) while precise information in this regard is not available, 1268 pilots held professional categories of pilots' licences on 31st January, 1973, out of whom 894 are known to be employed

(b) and (c). The following steps have been taken to deal with the problem of unemployment amongst commercial pilots

(i) The rules for direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Aerodrome Officer in the Civil Aviation Department were amended to include a Commercial Pilot's Licence as one of the acceptable qualifications In the last recruitment, Union Public Service Commission recommended 82 candidates for appointment as Assistant Aerodrome Officers out of whom 61 were holders of Commercial Pilot's Licences

(ii) At the request of this Ministry, the Ministry of Agriculture has agreed to consider unemployed commercial pilots for conversion training for crop-spraying operations

(iii) Indian Airlines and Air India have been advised to utilse unemployed pilots on ground duties wherever possible Furthermore, on the basis of an advertisement last year, Indian Airlines selected 55 candidates for appointment in the Corporation The first batch of 28 apprentice pilots has since been appointed and the remaining 27 will be called for appointment during the course of the year

विदेशों की यात्रा पर गये प्रतिनिधि मंडल

2722. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) वर्ष 1971–72 के दौरान कितने सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मंडल विदेशों की यात्राओं पर गये तथा उन्होंने किन किन देशों की यात्रा की , और

(ख) प्रत्येक प्रतिनिधि मंडल पर अलग अलग कितना व्यय हुआ ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

निषिद्ध वस्तुओं की बरामदगी

2723. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 28 जनवरी, 1973 को बम्बई हवाई अड्डे के एक शौचालय से 85,000 रुपये का निषिद्ध सोना बरामद किया गया था ,

(ख) क्या सरकार उक्त सोने के कथित तस्करों का पता लगाने में असमर्थ रही है , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) दिनांक 28–1–1973 को सांताक्रूज हवाई अड्डे पर महिला शौचालय के एक फ्लश टैंक में से सोना पकड़ा गया था, जिसका स्थानीय बाजार दर पर मूल्य लगभग 1.85 लाख रुपये है ।

(ख) और (ग). अब तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गयी है । यह सोना एक ऐसे स्थान से प्राप्त हुआ था जिस का

उपयोग यात्रियों, कर्मीदल के सदस्यों तथा हवाई-अड्डे के कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाता है । जांच-पड़ताल अभी जारी है ।

भारत में 75 सर्वाधिक समृद्ध परिवारों की सम्पत्ति का मूल्यांकन

2724. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत के 75 प्रमुख परिवारों की सम्पत्ति का मूल्यांकन किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कौन कौन से हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक के पास पिछले तीन वर्षों में पृथक पृथक कितनी सम्पत्ति थी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): (क) और (ख). जी, हां । चोटी के 75 धन-कर निर्धारितियों के नाम और गत तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष में उनके द्वारा विवरणियों में दिखाये गये और निर्धारित शुद्ध धन के ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दिए गए हैं [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या 4443/73] ।

भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले होटलों में 1972 के दौरान हुआ लाभ/हानि

2725. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा देश में कौन कौन से होटल किन-किन स्थानों पर चलाये जा रहे है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1972 के दौरान इन होटलों से निगम को कितना लाभ हुआ अथवा कितनी हानि हुई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) .

होटल का नाम	स्थान	1971-72 के दौरान लाभ (+) हानि (—)
		(लाख रुपयों में)
अशोक होटल . .	नई दिल्ली	(+) 18.68
अकबर होटल . . .	,,	(—) 13.77
जनपथ होटल . . .	,,	(+) 10.64
रणजीत होटल . . .	,,	(—) 4.36
लोधी होटल . . .	,,	(—) 2.48
अशोक होटल . . .	बंगलौर	(—) 12.12
औरंगाबाद होटल . . .	औरंगाबाद	(—) 1.02*

*वित्तीय कार्यचालन परिणाम 1-10-72 से 31-12-72 तक की अवधि के लिए हैं तथा इनकी लेखापरीक्षा होनी है ।

अभ्रक के निर्यात के लिए गिरिडीह और मद्रास स्थित खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के कार्यालयों द्वारा प्राप्त किये गये आदेश

2726. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अभ्रक निर्यात के संबंध में विगत तीन महीनों के अन्दर सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ख) गिरिडीह और मद्रास में स्थापित खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा विगत तीन महीनों में कितने मूल्य के आदेश प्राप्त किये गये ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) अभ्रक के निर्यात के संबंध में पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान किये गये कुछ प्रमुख उपाय निम्नलिखित है :—

(1) 1 जनवरी, 1973 से बढ़िया ग्रेड के अभ्रक पर निर्यात शुल्क यथा मूल्य 40 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 30 प्रतिशत, मध्यम वर्गों पर यथा मूल्य 40 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 20 प्रतिशत तथा विखंडित परतों वाले घटिया ग्रेड पर यथा मूल्य 20 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 15 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया ।

(2) 1 जनवरी, 1973 से अभ्रक की न्यूनतम कीमतों की बढ़ा दिया गया है ताकि उसका उत्पादन और उसके परिणामस्वरूप निर्यात बढ़ सके ।

(3) संरचित तथा विनिर्मित अभ्रक उत्पादों का उत्पादन तथा निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए अभ्रक उद्योग को सहायता दी गई ।

(4) अभ्रक प्राप्त करने, साधित करने तथा निर्यात करने के लिए खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के सहायक समवाय के रूप में अभ्रक व्यापार निगम स्थापित करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है ।

(5) खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम ने अभ्रक निर्यात करने के लिए 1973 में ऐसी प्रक्रियाएं विहित की हैं जिनसे अभ्रक व्यापार के कमजोर वर्गों को विदेशों में अभ्रक का निर्यात करने में सहायता मिलेगी ।

(ख) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Issue of shares by Indian Oxygen Limited

2727. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowwed Indian Oxygen Limited to float new shares or issue Bonus shares in addition to the present subscribed shares;

(b) if so, what would be the proportion, after new shares are issued, to shares held by present Sharedholders in India ; non-residents, Corporations and Financial Institutions; and

(c) whether Government propose to acquire fresh issues of shares and to appoint their nominee on the Board of Directors of the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Controller of Capital Issues had given a consent under Capital Issues (Control) Act on 14th November, 1972 to Indian Oxygen Limited for the issue of 15,40,000 Bonus shares amounting to Rs. 1,54,00,000 in proportion of 1 Bonus share for 3 Equity shares.

(b) According to the information available from the Company's application for the above bonus issue, the equity should

holding pattern after the proposed bonus issue would be as under :—

		Percent
(i)	Foreign company or companies who jointly or severally hold the majority of shares.	66·06
(ii)	Non-resident shareholders other than (i) above.	0·16
(iii)	Director:. . . .	0·05
(iv)	Financial Institutions including Insurance Companies and Banks.	7·71
(v)	Companies registered under the Companies Act .	0·51
(vi)	Others. . . .	25·51
		100·00

(c) In view of answers to (a) above, this does not arise.

Loan advanced by State Bank of India, United Commercial Bank, United Bank of India and Bank of India to Small Agriculturists and Businessmen in Orissa.

2728. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the loan advanced by the State Bank of India., United Commercial Bank, United Bank of India and Bank of India branches in the Districts of Balasore (its sub-division-wise), Orissa to the small agriculturists and small businessmen from January, 1971 till the end of December, 1972 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Information relating to United Commercial Bank, United Bank of India and Bank of India is given in the Statement placed on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-4444/73].

Information relating to State Bank of India is not readily available and the same will be collected to the extent feasible and placed on the Table of the House.

Import of Machinery for Manufacture of U-Foam

2729. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted certain firms to import machinery from abroad for manufacture of U-Foam, if so, the names of the Firms ;

(b) whether any unemployed technicians or graduates have been allotted these machineries for starting this industry ;

(c) whether any applications are pending with Government for allowing imports of machines of the above industry ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not permitting them to import this machinery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):

(a) Yes, Sir. Names of the firms who have been granted licences for the import of machinery for the manufacture of Polyurethane Foam products are mentioned below:—

1. M/s. Bharat Foam Industries, Bombay.

2. M/s. Ideal Foams (P) Ltd., Baroda.

3. M/s. Kanumana Enterprises, Bombay.

4. M/s. K. B. Plastic Foams Industries, Bellary (Mysore).

5. M/s. J. J. Foams, Jaipur.

6. M/s. Goa Foam (P) Ltd., Goa.

7. M/s. Indian Foam Industries, Hyderabad.

8. M/s. Jain Industries, Hyderabad.

9. M/s. Bharat Petro-Chemical, Delhi.

10. M/s. U. Foam, Hyderabad.

11. M/s. Hindustan Foam Industries, Bhopal.

12. M/s. (Smt) Sheela Gautam, Meerut.

13. M/s. Rajeswar Patel, Patna.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. There are 20 such applications pending.

(d) As the main raw material *viz.*, T.D.I. (Tolune-Di-Isocynate) for the manufacture of Polyurethane Foam Products is required to be imported in large quantity, disproportionate to the value of the machinery it has been decided by the Government that setting up of new units for the manufacture of this item should be phased over the next few years till 1974 when the indigenous production of TDI is expected to come up in sufficient quantities

Tourist spots in Orissa selected for development during Fifth Plan

2730 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the names of the tourist spots in Orissa which have been selected for development during the Fifth Plan, and

(b) the broad outlines of the development programme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Fifth Plan schemes are under formulation and have not yet been finalised.

Decline in India's exports to African and Asian countries

2731. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether there has been a fall in the exports to African and Asian countries ; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):

(a) There was a slight fall in 1971-72 as compared to 1970-71 but statistics of the first five months of 1972-73 show a slight increase over the figures for the same period in 1971-72.

(b) The relevant figures are as follows:—

(Rs. crores)

Year	African countries	Asian Oceania countries
1970-71 . . .	139·29	487·51
1971-72 . . .	132·06	448·51
1971 (April-August)	46·49	184·67
1972 (April-August)	47·78	219·87

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कार खरीदने के लिये ऋण

2732. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कारों के मूल्य में हुई वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुये क्या सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों को कार की खरीद के लिये दिये जाने वाले ऋण की राशि में वृद्धि करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी वृद्धि की जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Recruitment of fresh employees in R.B.I. New Delhi

2733. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recruitment of fresh employees in all classes was made in 1971-72 in the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the number and percentage of the Scheduled Caste candidates selected ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have reported that reruitment to the officer's grade is made on an all-India basis and as such information for New Delhi office is not maintained separately. As regards the clerical and subordinate staff, including part-time sweepers, the number of Scheduled Castes candidates recruited and their percentage to the total number of employees during the period 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972 is as under :

Category of staff	No of SC candidates recruited	% of column 2 to total recruited
1	2	3
Class III	14	7 82%
Class IV	15	22 4%

Strength of U. D. Cs. L.D.Cs. and Class IV employees in R. B. I. New Delhi

2734. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total strength of the Upper Division and Lower Division Clerks and Class IV employees of the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi upto the end of the year 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (1) As at the end of the year 1972, the total sanctioned strength of the clerical and Class IV staff of the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi office was as under :—

Clerks Grade I	311
Clerks Grade II	392
Class IV Staff	540
Daily Wages/Part-time Class IV employees	16
TOTAL	1,259

Setting up of clearing Houses

2735 SHRI HARI SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the opening of the clearing houses was one of the recommendations made at the workshop held under the auspices of the National Institute of Bank Management in December, 1969 on population basis, and

(b) if so, what programme has been drawn for setting up clearing houses on the basis of the latest census ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes The main suggestion of the workshop on 'customer service' held under the auspices of the National Institute of Bank Management at Madras in December 1969 was that the clearing houses should be established at all places with population of 50,000 or more, which are served by 3 or more banks.

(b) In February 1970, there were 132 such centres according to the 1961 census report). The list has been updated by the Reserve Bank to 156 according to the 1971 census report. According to the latest information available, clearing houses have been established at 66 of these centres. Reserve Bank is pursuing with the commercial banks the question of establishing clearing houses at the other centres.

Loans sanctioned to Class IV employees of Nationalised Banks for building Houses

2736. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of employees of the Class IV who have been sanctioned for loans building houses under the Employees Housing Loan Scheme in 1971-72 in all the nationalised banks of India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Setting up of Reserve Bank of India Officer Cadre review Committee

2737. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank has set up a " Reserve Bank of India Officer Cadre Review Committee " ; and

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by the Committee to Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India Officer Cadre Review Committee constituted by the Reserve Bank of India has submitted its report to the Reserve Bank of India on the 11th October, 1972

Proposal to change the timings of Bangalore flight to Delhi.

2738. SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangalore flight to Delhi reaches Delhi Airport at 10-30 p. m. or sometimes at 11-30 p.m.; and

(b) whether Government propose to change the timings of this flight and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The scheduled arrival time of the Bangalore Hyderabad Delhi flight at Delhi airport is 22.00 hours.

(b) Aircraft are scheduled to operate a number of flights a day between different points to achieve maximum utilisation.

According of Consent to Companies to raise Capital

2739. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether consent has been accorded to six companies to raise capital amounting to over Rs. 2 80 crores , and

(b) if so, the gist thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) According to the Press Release issued to the Press by the Office of the Controller of Capital Issues on 30th December, 1972 the following 6 companies were given permission to raise capital ammounting to Rs. 280 45 lakhs under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947.

Name of the Company	Amount approved
	lakhs
1. Shree Vallabh Glass Works Ltd.	Rs 40 34
2. Wallace Flour Mills Co. Ltd.	,, 22 50
3. Baroda Rolling Mills Private Ltd.	,, 1·00
4. Gwalior Lamps & Electricals Ltd.	,, 30 00
5. Bitcorp Private Ltd.	,, 35 61
6. Sirpur Mills Ltd.	,, 150·00
TOTAL	280·45

Lack of Tourist Literature with Historical back-ground of Tourist spots and objects

2740. SHRI RAJDEOSINGH
SHRI S. N MISRA·

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state .

(a) whether Govrnment's attention has been drawn to the news report published in the Current, dated the 10th February 1973 under the caption "Is this now we promote tourism", and

(b) if so, their reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The matter pertains to the State Government and we have invited the attention of the State Government to this report

Foreign Aid

2741 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(i) whether the foreign aid agreement signed during the second half of 1972-73 amounted to Rs 227 26 crores ,

(b) if so, what is the shortfall of the estimated foreign aid expected during the same period, and

(c) whether Government are not contemplating to forego the foreign aid completely and stand on their own resources ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A statement of Aid Agreements signed during 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House

(c) Government is contantly emphasing self reliance through import substitution and export promotion. As has been stated in the approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan the objective is to achieve *zero net aid by the* end of the Fifth Plan period.

Statement

	Country	US $ Million Amount
1	Austria	2 40
2	Belgium	5 00
3.	Canada	67 44
4	Denmark	5 70
5	France	90 70
6	West Germany	86 95
7	Japan	81 17
8.	Netherlands	21 71
9	Sweden	63 61
10.	United Kingdom	140 40
11	I D A	274 00
	GRAND TOTAL	839 08
	(Rupees Crores)	610 79

Trade agreement between India and Czechoslovakia.

2742 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has signed a Tready Protocol with Czechoslovakia envisaging a trade turn over of Rs. 130 crores between the two countries in 1973,

(b) if so, whether this trade turn over in 1973 promises an increase over the 1972 estimated level ; and

(c) if so, the increase from 1972 to 1973 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE)· (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is difficult to say at this stage as to what increase this implies over the estmated level for 1972. However, it is likely to be of the order of 20 per cent or more.

Confirmation of Aerodrome Operator Grade I (Selection Grade)

2743. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Aerodrome Operators, Grade I (Selection Grade) who did not participate in the token strike on 19th September, 1968 were confirmed in November, 1969 and those who participated in the strike were not confirmed by the same Departmental Promotion Committee and no post was kept reserved/vacant for them and if so, whether the strikers have now been confirmed and if so, from which date; and

(b) whether the Aerodrome Operators Grade I (Selection Grade) who have been confirmed later will supersede those who were confirmed in 1969 and if so, under what rules?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Confirmation of Aerodrome Operators Grade I (Selection Grade) was mad by the Director General of Civil Aviation with effect from 19-11-1969 restricted to persons who did not participate in the September, 1968, strike. Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No.13/9/S/68-Ests(B) dated 3-3-1970 issued certain instructions regarding confirmation of thos participated in the strike. On this basis, the DGCA considered the cases of Aerodrome Operators Grade I (Selection Grade) who took part in the like and confirmed them retrospectively from 19-11-1969 as vacancies from that date had become available.

(b) Since the date of confirmation of these two sets of employees is the same viz 19-11-69 their original *interse* seniority will remain undisturbed.

3737 L.S.—7.

Targets of Small Savings in Fourth Plan

2744. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target fixed for small savings in the Fourth Plan ;

(b) what is the total amount so far collected; and

(c) whether the target is likely to be achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The target fixed for net small savings collections during the Fourth Plan period originally was Rs. 769 crores. This was raised to Rs. 1,000 crores during the Mid-term appraisal of the Plan.

(b) The total amount collected so far is as under:—

1969-70	•	Rs. 129·92 crores
1970-71	•	Rs. 183·78 crores
1971-72	•	Rs. 228·01 crores
1972-73 (Upto January, 1973)	•	Rs. 207·00 crores (Approx.)
TOTAL		Rs. 748·61 crores

(c) The revised target for small savings collections during the Fourth Plan period is not only likely to be achieved but even exceeded.

Export of non-traditional items

2745. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the increase made in the export of non-traditional items in the last three years;

(b) what are the main items of non-traditional goods exported ; and

(c) what are the main foreign market of these non-traditional goods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE SHRI A.C. GEORGE): (a) On the basis of broad classification exports of non-traditional items in 1971-72 at Rs. 531 crores showed an increase of Rs. 126 crores over exports in 1968-69.

(b) The main non-traditional items exported are.—

1. Engineering goods.
2. Chemical and allied products.
3. Rubber manufactures.
4. Paper and paper board.
5. Ferro manganese and ferro-alloys.
6. Cotton apparel.
7. Fabrics of art-silk and synthetic fabrics and spunglass.
8. Fish canned and frozen.
9. Handicrafts.
10. Leather and leather manufactures (excl. hides and skins raw/ including footwear of leather and canvas.
11. Plastic and plastic manufactures
12. Silk fabrics

(c) In respect of important non-traditiona goods, the main markets are as follows —

Items	Main Markets
1. Engineering goods	Arab Republic of Egypt (ARE), Iran Sudan, Nigeria, Ceylon, USSR, Malaysia, U K, Kuwait, U.S A.
2. Fish canned and frozen.	U S.A., U.K Ceylon, Japan and Australia
3. Handicrafts	U.S.A., Belgium, West Germany, France, U. K., Hongkong.
4. Chemicals and allied products.	U.K., U.S.A., U.S S.R. Nepal and ARE.
5. Leather and leather manufactures.	U.K., U.S.S.R., France, Italy, Yugoslavia and Japan.

Offer from manufactures of European Airbus for sale of their Planes

2746 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturers of the European airbus—the Airbus Industries have offered to sell their planes to India;

(b) if so, what are the terms offered by the manufacturers, and

(c) whether Government have considered the offer and if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir to Indian Airlines.

(b) and (c). The proposals along with those received from the manufacturers of other aircraft, are under the consideration of Indian Airlines

Auction of Tea by Tea Board

2747. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the export of tea has increased but the foreign exchange earnings by India have not increased proportionately because of the fact that some members of the Tea Board are themselves buyers or are interested in some firms buying it with the result the prices offered are much less, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE): (a) Both the volumes

and unit value of exports of tea have increased as shown below:—

Year	Quantity (m. Kg.)	Value (Rs. crores)	Unit price (Rs./kg.)
1970	202 02	148 75	7·36
1971	206·07	155 34	7·54
1972	207·44	156·59	7·55

Foreign exchange earnings through prices of tea that are ultimately paid are determined by the demand for tea by all the buyers bidding the auctions and by the ruling world-prices.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Part-time Chair men of Public Sector Undertakings

2748. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased. to state the number of part-time Chairmen appointed by Government for public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): According to availableinformation, there are 51 persons, appointed by Government, as part-time Chairmen of Central Government commercial and industrial enterprises.

Expenditure on Tours undertaken by Officers of Bureau of Public Enterprises

2749. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on T. A. and D. A. of officers of Bureau of Public Enterprises during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (up to date); and

(b) the amount that has been provided in the budget estimates (1973-74) for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The information is as follows:—

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual for the year
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1970-71	1,75,000	1,75,000	1,34,000
1971-72	1,50,000	1,85,000	1,37,000
1972-73	3,00,000*	3,00,000*	2,36,000*
1973-74	3,00,000*	—	—

*This includes expenditure on T.A./D.A. of the Action Committee on Public Enterprises, Inventory Control Committee and Working Groups of the Action Committee.

Danger to Survival of Jute Industry in International Market due to Synthetics.

2750. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increasing use of synthetics by many countries is posing a danger to the survival of our jute industry in the international market;

(b) whether Goverment have considered the possibility of planning a jute strategy in co-operation with other jute producing countries like Bangladesh, Nepal and Thailand to meet this threat; and

(c) if so, whether some definite steps have been taken towards that end?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b

(c) As a result of a conference held at Dacca under the auspices of UNDR certain conclusions have emerged for tackling the

† Upto 27-2-1973.

problems of jute economy in the fields of research, development and promotion. These conclusions are subject to ratification by Governments of India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Thailand.

Visits by representatives of big industrial houses to U. S. A. and Switzerland.

2751. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5433 on the 22nd December, 1972 regarding visits to U. S. A. and Switzerland by representatives of 20 large Business Houses in 1972 and state :

(a) whether the information asked for has been collected and if so, whether it will be laid on the Table of the House ; and

(b) the total foreign exchange released by the Reserve Bank of India for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Presently data relating to visits abroad are maintained by the Reserve bank of India based on the purpose of the visit and not by individual companies. Data relating to the large business houses have to be collected by scrutinising all approved applications. The Reserve Bank are compiling the data for over 1000 companies which fall under the 20 large Business Houses, and the information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Decline in Export Trade of Indian Fans

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Fan Makers Association of India has given any representation to him regarding lack of raw materials (components) required for the manufacture of fans ;

(b) whether there has been a steady decline of export trade in Indian fans due to lack of raw material (Components), and stiff competition from Japan and China in the world market because of higher cost of production of Indian fans especially because of heavy excise duty and levies on certain raw materials ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to overcome these difficulties and check the decline in export of Indian fans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) A reference was made to this effect in the proceeding of the Silver Jubilee Session of the Fan Makers Association.

(b) and (c). Export of electric fans and components during the last 3 years have been increasing as will be seen from the following figures :—

Year	Value
1970-71 . .	Rs. 1·438 crores
1971-72 . .	Rs. 1·565 crores
1972-73 . .	Rs. 1·570 crores
(Apr. 72 to Jan. 73)	

Excise and Customs duties on raw materials and components going in the export production of fans are refunded. There is, therefore, no impact on the competitive position of fans on this account.

Imports of critical inputs of raw materials for export production of fans are permitted. The agency through which import of raw materials is canalised will assure regular supplies for exporting production.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods

2753. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of the articles in rupees seized by the customs authorities at the various air ports and sea ports of the country in 1972 ; and

(b) number of smugglers arrested in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) The total value of the goods seized by the Customs authorities at various air ports and seaports during 1972 was Rs. 856 lakhs (approx.).

(b) 243.

Export of 'Beedi' to Bangladesh

2754. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government had requested the Centre to include 'Beedi' as one of the items for export to Bangladesh ; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). There is no restriction on the export of bidis to any country, including Bangladesh. The Hon. Member has perhaps in mind inclusion of bidis in the list of items under the Limited Payments Arrangement. There is no proposal to include bidis under this Arrangement.

Remittances by Foreign Companies in India

2755. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how many foreign firms in India had been allowed to repatriate profit and royalties from India in 1971-72 and what was the amount so repatriated by each firm and to which countries ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : A statement showing the profits remitted in 1971-72 by branches of foreign companies, including branches of foreign banks, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT 4445/73*].

In that year, EID-Parry was the only foreign incorporated company which made remittance on account of royalty, and the amount remitted was Rs. 18,516.

Modifying the Code of Grants to suit the Promotion of handicrafts and Handloom items

2756. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have recently approached the Centre with a request to modify the code of grants under the marketing development fund to suit the promotion of the export of Kerala handicrafts and handloom items ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Govrenment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala requested that Marketing Development Fund financial assistance may be extended to State Undertaking also. The matter is under consideration.

Ratio adopted to operate New Branches of Banks in Rural and Urban Areas and plan for Proper Training of Officers to Man Rural and Urban Banks

2758. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the ratio at present adopted by Govmenrent while opening new branches of banks in rural and urban areas ;

(b) whether Government have drawn an outline of a three year plan for proper training of officers to man rural and urban banks ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SMT. SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) New branches are opened after examining the banking facilities, business potential and availability of trained personnel. As regards distribution between 'rural and semi-urban' and urban areas generally the proportion is 2:2 except in respect of banks who have less than 60 per cent of their branches in rural and semi-urban areas where the proportion is 3:2.

(b) and (c). The banks are still preparing their plans for training of officers.

Grant of Maximum Loans for Handloom Weavers by Nationalised Banks

2769. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to ensure the grant of maximum loans for handloom weavers by nationalised banks during the last two years so far as the Mysore State is concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SMT. SUSHILA ROHATGI): Handloom industry is included in the cottage and small scale industry. Wherever, viable schemes are prepared and bank loans sought, the funds required are normally available after due scrutiny by the banks.

Family Pension to Pensioners who retired after 1960

2760. SHRI S. N. MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether family pension is given to the families of the pensioners who retired after 1960 ; and

(b) whether pensions are admissible to the widows of the pensioners who retired earlier than 1960 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The benefit of family pension was first extended to Government employees under provisions of the Liberalised Pension Rules introduced on 17-4-1950 and these provisions were replaced by the Family Pension Scheme, 1964 which were introduced from 1-1-1964. Families of Government servants who retired before 1-1-1964 are governed for the purpose of family pension, by the rules in force at the time of their retirement.

Import of Shoddy Clothes

2761. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government have taken regarding the import of shoddy clothes;

(b) on what basis these shoddy clothes are being received in the country ; and

(c) what is the financial implication of these imports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The Hon'ble member perhaps wants information about the import policy of rags. With effect from 12-5-72 the import of rags in REP has been disallowed except against export of shoddy blanket to the shoddy sector. Rags constitute the raw material for the shoddy sector.

Raw Material for Shoddy Pullers

2762. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shoddy pullers were getting raw materials for the last ten years upto 1968 ;

(b) whether Government have accepted the recommendation of Shah Committee that shoddy pullers should convert themselves into spinners ;

(c) if so, what limit has been fixed for giving them raw materials, and

(d) upto what time they are expected to instal spinning looms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) None.

(d) They were expected to instal spinning capacity within reasonable time

Indo-Bangla Rupee Trad-

2763 SHRI B S BHAURA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in 'Times of India' dated the 13th January, 1973, under the heading "Indo-Bangla rupee trade disappoints", and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE). (a) and (b). Government have seen the press report in question. It is difficult to forecast what might be the actual imports and exports under the Limited Payments Arrangement by the end of the current trade year

Flow of trade is kept constantly under review and efforts made, in consultation with the Bangladesh authorities, to bring about an improvement.

Compulsion to boost Export

2764 SHRI B S BHAURA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether while giving an outline of a composite export policy recently he stressed the need for applying compulsion to boost exports, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) (a) and (b). There is already in operation a scheme of compulsory export obligation under the import policy for Actual Users The question of extending the scope of the scheme is under consideration

Joint Ventures with Guinea

2765 SHRI R R SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether India and Guinea have agreed to set up joint ventures in a number of industries and if so, the broad outlines thereof,

(b) whether the proposed joint ventures would be in public sector or private sector ; and

(c) the extent to which the country is likely to be benefited thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) (a) to (c). A high level delegation from Republic of Guinea visited India in November, 1972 and discussed the possibilities of economic and technical co-operation by India in various developmental schemes of Guinea Both sides agreed to make assessment of precise requirements of Guinea and also India's capability to meet much requirements in various economic sectors Two Governments would further explore the precise form of co-operation possible, on the basis of such studies

No concrete proposal for the setting up of any industry in Guinea has been received so far

Problems of Jute Economy

2766 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY . Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the countries which are producing jute propose to come together in order to tackle the problems of Jute economy, and

(b) if so, the names of the countries and when the new scheme will start functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). As a result of a Conference held at Dacca under the auspices of UNDP, which was attended by representatives of India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Thailand, certain conclusions have been reached for tackling the problems of Jute economy in the fields of research, development and promotion. Further action will be taken by the UNDP as soon as the four Governments have ratified the conclusions.

Financial Assistance to West Bengal for taking over sick and closed Tea Plantations

2767. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Government of West Bengal for financial assistance for their taking over 47 sick and closed tea plantations and for the formation of State-Government-owned public sector co-operation for the purpose ; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No specific proposal for financial assistance from the West Bengal Government has been received in this regard.

Under-utilisation of International Air Terminal Building at Calcutta Airport

2768. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what proportion of the total installed capacity for handling International Air Traffic at the International Air Terminal building at Calcutta Airport is being actually utilised at present ; and

(b) the reasons for its under-utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b). It is not possible to quantify the proportion of the total installed capacity which is being utilised at the Calcutta Airport with any degree of accuracy. The under-utilisation is accounted for by certain International operators having stopped operations through Calcutta.

Request for Investment of Provident Fund Amount in Post Office Time Deposits

2769. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the requests made by the recognised provident funds of Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Zala Parishad for permission to invest their provident funds in Post Office Time Deposits , and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Feeder Air Services in Maharshtra

2770. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have been requested either to start feeder air services to certain towns in Maharashtra or allow private air transporters to run their own air services ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVAITION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Director of Tourism, Government of Maharashtra, has submitted a proposal for connecting places of tourist interest in Maharashtra by air taxi/helicopter services

and permitting private operators to run scheduled air services.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Decline in the Production of Darjeeling Tea

2771. SHRI BISHWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of Darjeeling tea is steadily declining and the tea gardens in that District are facing closure ;

(b) if so, its impact on tea export and employment situation ; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the situation from further deterioration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) From the following figures of production of tea in Darjeeling during 1969 to 1971 it will be seen that the production is not declining :

	Thousand Kgs
1969	9530
1970	10058
1971	10155

Tea gardens in Darjeeling are not in general facing the problem of closure except a few which are reported to be lying closed—some of—them over a decade.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Entitlement of Central Government Officers to Travel by Air

2772. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers of and above the status of Deputy Secretary in the Central Government offices are entitled to travel by air on official tours, if so, the number of such persons who travelled by air during the year 1972 ;

(b) whether there is a growing tendency on the part of many junior officers to travel by air by obtaining special sanction and relaxation of rules and such relaxations are being granted in almost each and every case without discrimination, if so, whether Government have drawn any norms to ensure that relaxations for air travels are not abused by junior officers; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the tours are well-planned to avoid cancellation of reservations and inconvenience to the public waiting for seats in the Indian Airlines Planes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Officers of and above the status of Deputy Secretary in the Central Government who are in receipt of pay of Rs. 1800/- and above are entitled to travel by air on official tours at their discretion. The information about the number of such persons who travelled by air during the year 1972 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) In the case of officers who are not entitled to travel by air at their discretion, the rules provide that such travel should be permitted only in cases of absolute urgency and necessity. Instructions have been issued to all Ministries/Departments to ensure that such approval is given only in really urgent and unavoidable situations and that the decision is taken at a high level, preferably by Secretaries in the case of officers serving in the Secretariat and by officers not below the rank of Joint Secretary in the case of officers serving in Attached and Subordinate offices. In view of the rigid requirements of the rules there is not much scope for abuse of the facility of air travel by junior officers.

(c) As far as possible, official tours are planned in advance. Cancellation of air reservations involves levy of cancellation charges by the Airlines authorities. The rules provide for reimbursement of these charges by Government only in cases where

cancellation of the journey is due to circumstances which are unavoidable and beyond the control of the Government servant and this is a sufficient safeguard against unnecessary cancellations.

Steps taken to check concentration of Economic Power

2773. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken during the last three years for prevention of concentration of economic power ;

(b) the results achieved so far; and

(c) the further steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Government has been taking from time to time various fiscal and non-fiscal measures for the prevention of concentration of economic power in the country. During the last three years, there has been further step-up in the rates of taxes on personal incomes and wealth; the maximum marginal rate of income tax now is 97.75 per cent of the assessed income in the income slab of over Rs. 2 lakhs and the combined maximum rate of ordinary and additional wealth tax works out to 15 per cent. The budget proposals for 1973-74 have carried forward the process further by proposing to integrate both agricultura and non-agricultural components of tax payer's income for determining the rate of income tax on non-agricultural income and by proposing to plug the loopholes emanating from the present system of taxing Hindu Undivided Families. In order to check tax evasion and thus impart greater equity to the tax structure, the Government also proposes to enact a comprehensive legislation in order to give effect to the acceptable recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee. The proposed ceiling on urban property and guide-lines issued to State Governments for more vigorous implementation of ceilings on agricultural holdings are other constructive steps taken by the Government to curb concentration of income and wealth.

The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, whose provisions are intended to check the abuse of monopoly power and ensure the operation of the economic system in a manner that does not result in undue concentration of economic power has been operating since the Ist June, 1970. The modifications introduced in the Industrial-Licensing Policy in February, 1970 while giving preference to new entrepreneurs and wider scope to small scale sector were also aimed at checking the undue concentration of economic power. As a result of further modifications announced in February, 1973 the definition of larger industrial houses for purposes of industrial licensing has been made more stringent by bringing it in conformity with the definition contained in the M.R.T.P. Act.

The policies of the public financial institutions including commercial banks have been oriented in a manner which seek to prevent undue proportion of available financial resources being directed to larger industrial houses. As a principal means of reducing concentration of economic power and eliminating the growth of monopolies, the size and scope of public sector is being steadily enlarged. During the last three years' general insurance has been nationalised and the Government has taken over coal mines, Indian Copper and the management of IISCO. The area of canalisation of imports and exports through public agencies has been widened and the decision to take over wholesale trade in wheat and rice should further extend the role of public sector agencies in the control and management of the economy.

The above measures are likely to produce a salutory effect in preventing concentration of economic power. The document on the Approach, to the Fifth Plan *inter alia* reiterates the objective of moving forward towards the prevention of concentration of economic power and the reduction of disparities in income and wealth.

विश्व बैंक से ऋण तथा इस वर्ष इसका राज्यों के बीच नियतन

2774. **श्री भाऊसाहेब भंडारे** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक द्वारा भारत को दिए जाने वाले वार्षिक ऋण की सीमा निर्धारित कर दी गयी है, यदि हां, तो भारत को अब प्रति वर्ष कितना ऋण दिया जायेगा ;

(ख) विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त ऋण की रकम मे से किन किन राज्यों को कितनी रकम और किन किन प्रायोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस वर्ष देने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या विश्व बैंक द्वारा भारत को प्रदत्त ऋणों में से राज्यों को मिलने वाले भाग का निर्धारण भारत सरकार करती है अथवा विश्व बैंक द्वारा स्वंय किया जाता है और इस ऋण की राशि के नियतन का क्या मापदण्ड है , और

(घ) विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त उक्त ऋण मे से इस वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश को मिलने वाली रकम कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) कोई विशिष्ट सीमा निर्धारित नही की गयी है लेकिन परम्परा यह है कि भारत पर विदेशी ऋणों का बोझ होने की स्थिति मे, भारत को विश्व बैंक समूह से जितने साधनों की आवश्यकता होती है उनका अधिकांश भाग आसान शर्तों पर ऋण देने वाले स्रोत अर्थात अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से प्राप्त होना चाहिये न कि स्वंय विश्व बैंक से जो कि अपने ऋणों पर 7; प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लेता है । अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास सघ के साधन सीमित है और अनेक विकासशील देशों की मांगों को देखते हुए भारत को अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के पास उपलब्ध साधनों का लगभग 40 प्रतिशत प्राप्त होता है । आशा है कि 1972–73 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से लगभग 35–40 करोड़ डालर और विश्व बैंक से लगभग 6 करोड़ डालर प्राप्त होंगे ।

(ख) कृषि परियोजनाओं के लिए उपलब्ध सहायता भूमि विकास बैंकों को कृषि पुनर्वित निगम के माध्यम से दी जाती है, ये बैंक लाभभोगियों को वह राज्य सीधे ऋण देते है । जहां तक सिंचाई और विद्युत पारेषण परियोजनाओ का संबंध है की योजनाओं का अंग है । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने गुजरात और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में स्थित कदना और पोचमपाद सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता प्रदान की है । विद्युत पारेषण परियोजनाओं के लिए सभी राज्यों को सहायता उपलब्ध है ।

राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा अनुमोदित फार्मूले के अनुसार राज्यों की आयोजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सहायता के भाग के रुप में ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है ।

(ग) जिन परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक समूह से सहायता मागी जाती है उनका फैसला भारत सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है और केवल उन्ही परियोजनाओं को विश्व बैंक समूह के समुख प्रस्तुत किया जाता है जो राज्यों की पंचवर्षीय आयोजना का भाग होती है और जिनके लिए पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था करने और जिन के क्रियान्वयन का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए राज्यों द्वारा आश्वासन दिया जाता है ।

(घ) अभी तक मध्य प्रदेश के केवल एक विद्युत पारेषण कार्यक्रम को उन परियोजनाओं में शामिल किया गया है जिन के लिए विश्व बैंक समूह से सहायता प्राप्त की जा चुकी है और जिन के लिए वार्षिक आयोजना सहायता के भाग के रुप में केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जा चुकी है । इसके अलावा एक कृषि ऋण परियोजना के लिए सहायता देने के संबंध में निकट भविष्य में बातचीत किए जाने की संभावना है ।

Selection of Hindi Officers in Department of Central Excise

2775. SHRI M. C. DAGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7648 on 26th May, 1972 regarding mode of recruitment of Hindi Officers in Excise Department and state whether Government propose to review the system of selecting candidates for appointments to the post of Hindi Officers in Central Excise Department with a view to confirm to the practice adopted by U.P.S.C. for selection against similar posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THEd MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The present recruitment to the posts of Hindi Officers has been made purely on an *ad-hoc* and provisional basis and these appointments are subject to review in the light of the provisions to be made in the Recruitment Rules which are expected to be finalised shortly.

Domestic Investment and Industrial Production in Public Sector

2776. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to encourage domestic investment and industrial production in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Domestic investment in Central Government industrial and commercial enterprises is made from Governmental funds and internal resources generated by the enterprises themselves. The "Approach to Fifth Plan" envisages considerable stepping-up of public investment in Government enterprises.

Apart from the general measures to mobilise resources such as taxation, savings, etc. for public sector investment, various steps have been taken to improve the financial results of the operations of public enterprises so that they may make a greater contribution towards financing of investments in the public sector. These measures include diversification of production, better maintenance to reduce equipment downtime, greater export efforts, import of components and materials where necessary, improved labour relations and managerial performance etc. To encourage ploughing back of internal resources, it has also been laid-down that the public enterprises should divert all cash surpluses after wiping out previous losses, preliminary expenses, etc. to finance approved schemes of capital expenditure and meet internal financial requirements, before declaring dividends.

Quality of Paper used in Currency Notes

2777. SHRI FATESINGH RAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the poor quality of paper used in the currency notes as a result of which these notes become worn out very soon ; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The quality of paper produced in the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad for printing currency and bank notes has been consistently as good as that of the paper which used to be imported prior to 1967-68. The currency and bank notes become worn out very soon primarily as a result of frequent handling and intensity of circulation. The printing capacity of the India Security Press having not been able to cope with the increasing demand for currency and bank notes, the R.B.I. has to recirculate the notes for longer durations and, consequently, a larger proportion of notes in circulation appear soiled and worn out. This

may have given the impression that the quality of paper used is poor. This impression is however erroneous.

(b) The question of improving the double-fold strength of paper produced at S P.M. by increasing the substance from 70/71 g.s.m. to 80/82 g.s m. so as to withstand rough handling, and also the melamine treatment of all denominations in order to increase the wet-strength of paper are under consideration. The question of special varnish-coating of paper after printing so as to prevent easy soiling is also being examined Steps have also been taken to augment the printing capacity of Nasik Press by induction of additional staff and installation of modern machines The problem of soiled notes will also considerably ease when the new Bank Note Press at Dewas goes into production by the end of this year.

Change in the Pattern of Tourists visiting India

2778. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the recent years there has been a change in the pattern of tourists visiting India and more and more of tight-budget tourists as against affluent ones are now coming to the country ,

(b) if so, the main features of this trend . and

(c) the effect of this trend on the tourist trade and the hotel industry of the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c) There has been an increase in the proportion of foreign tourists belonging to younger age group. The Foreign Tourist Expenditure Survey recently launched by the Department is likely to throw more light on changing patterns.

हिन्दुस्तान कैबिकल्स लिमिटेड, हिन्दुस्तान इंसेक्टिसाईडस और लुब्रिजोल, इण्डिया लिमिटेड, द्वारा मजदूरी में वृद्धि के लिए श्रमि संघों के साथ किए गए समझौते

2779. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक एण्टरप्राइजिज ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न औद्योगिक उपक्रमो को इस आशय का पत्र भेजा है कि वेतन वृद्धि सम्बन्धी किसी प्रकार की स्वीकृति न दी जाये ,

(ख) क्या तीन सरकारी उपक्रम हिन्दुस्तान आरगेनिक केमिकल्स लिमिटेड हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टीसाइटस और लूबरोजाल इंडिया लिमिटेड के प्रबन्धको ने श्रमिक सघो के साथ नए समझौते किये है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उक्त समझौते की मुख्य बाते क्या है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री क० आर० गणेश) : (क) उन स्फीतिकारी दबावो के सदर्भ मे जो 1971 मे उत्पन्न हुए थे और 1972 के दौरान देश के कुछ भागो मे सूखे, बाढ आदि के कारण और बढ़ गए थे, सरकार ने निर्णय किया था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उद्यमो मे वेतन सबधी सामान्य संशोधन के सभी प्रस्तावो पर, समग्र अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर पड़ने वाले उनके प्रभावों के व्यापक सदर्भ में, विचार किया जाना चाहिए। इस प्रयोजन के लिए यह निश्चय किया गया है

कि ऐसा संशोधन केन्द्रीय सरकार से परामर्श करके किया जाना चाहिए । किन्तु इस निश्चय के कारण वेतन की वृद्धियों के संबंध में बातचीत करने या ऐसी बातचीत से उत्पन्न प्रस्तावों पर विचार करने या जहां वे पूर्णतः न्यायोचित हों उन्हें स्वीकार करने के लिए कोई मनाही नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लिमिटेड और हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स लिमिटेड में कामगार और प्रबंधकों के बीच हुए वेतन संबंधी समझौते के बारे में कुछ प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास आए हैं ; लुब्रीजोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में कर्मचारियों का कोई श्रमिक संघ नहीं है ।

Scheme for Correct Submission of Returns by Erring Tax Payers

2780. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state:

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn to enable tax payers to make correct submission of their returns ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) With a view to helping tax payers in the small income brackets, who may not have complied with the requirements of filling their returns of income due to ignorance of the law, a scheme had been drawn up by the Central Board of Direct Taxes to encourage new assessees in the small income group to furnish their returns of income voluntarily.

(b) The salient features of the scheme were that the Central Board of Direct Taxes had issued orders to the effect that no penalty proceedings would be initiated for failure to file the return of income in time or to pay advance tax voluntarily, if the following conditions were fulfilled :—

(i) No assessment had been made in the case of the tax-payer for any assessment year before 1-9-1972;

(ii) The tax-payer had filed the return of income for the relevant assessment year before the issue of a notice by the Income-tax Officer calling for the return;

(iii) The income declared in the return does not exceed Rs. 15,000/-

(iv) The income assessed under section 143 does not exceed Rs. 15,000/-

Tax-payers who did not fulfil the above conditions could avail of the provisions for the waiver or reduction of penalties under section 271 (4A) of the Income-tax Act.

The Scheme was in operation from 1-9-1972 and expired on 28-2-1973.

(c) Under the above Scheme, the Income-tax Officers visited specially selected areas to assist the tax payers covered by the scheme to help file return of income and complete the assessment on the spot as far as possible. During the operation of the scheme, special Public Relations Cells were set up in the Income-tax Offices throughout the country to help new and existing tax-payers to file file returns of income and to resolve their difficulties relating to assessment, refund, recovery, adjustment, etc.

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के एक विमान (बोइंग 737) के 3 फरवरी, 1973 को दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने की स्थिति के बारे में जांच

2781. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 3 फरवरी, 1973 को इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स का एक विमान (बोइंग 737) दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने से बाल-बाल बचा;

(ख) क्या सांताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे के 'कण्ट्रोल रूम' ने चालक को चेतावनी दी कि मौसम खराब है और वह विमान न उतारे, और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त घटना के बारे में कोई जांच की है और यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला और दोषी पाए गए व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) फरवरी, 1973 को इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के दिल्ली से बम्बई के लिये आई० सी०–183 अनुसूचित उड़ान पर परिचालित किये जा रहे बोइंग 737 विमान वी० टी० ई० ए० एक्स० के विमानचालक को सान्ताक्रूज विमान क्षेत्र पर उस समय के मौसम की सूचना दे दी गई थी और विमान को उपकरण अवतरण प्रणाली (इन्स्ट्रूमेंट लैंडिंग सिस्टम) द्वारा उतरने के लिये निर्बाधित सूचना (क्लीयरैंस) दे दी गयी थी। विमान सुरक्षित रूप से उतर गया किन्तु इसका अवतरण कुछ तीव्र बताया जाता है । अपर्याप्त दृश्यता के कारण चालक अवतरण के बाद विमान के भूस्पर्शन (टैक्सीइंग) में असफल रहा ।

(ग) इण्डियन एयरलाइंस द्वारा इस घटना की जांच की जा रही है और उनकी रिपोर्ट अभी प्रतीक्षित है ।

भारत और नेपाल के बीच व्यापार सम्बन्ध

2782. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और नेपाल के बीच वर्ष 1972 में पहले की स्थिति की तुलना में व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध बढ़े है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह किस सीमा तक बढ़े है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). अप्रैल-अगस्त 1972 के दौरान नेपाल के साथ भारत का कुल व्यापार 19 51 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का था । 1971 की उसी अवधि के दौरान यह 14 09 करोड़ रुपये का था । अगस्त 1972 के बाद के आकड़े अभी उपलब्ध हुए नहीं है ।

Asia '72 after Termination converted into India Festival

2783. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether after termination of Asia '72 it was converted into India Festival to continue till the end of January, 1973 ;

(b) whether any consultation took place in regard to converting Asia '72 into India festival with the Indian participants ; and

(c) What was their reaction to the continuation of the festival till the end of January 1973 ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) After the closure of Asia '72 , the International Trade Fair was converted into National Industries Fair.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) They were agreeable to the continuance of their pavilions after Asia '72.

Setting up of an Export Processing Zone in Electronics

2784. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up an export processing zonein electronics, near Santa Cruz Airport in Bombay;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the extent to which foreign exchange earing is likely to accrue consequently ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C GEORGE). : (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up and Export processing Zone for electronic equipments and components. The main features of the project will be :

(i) The Zone will be established in an area of 100 acres, 7 Kms. from the international airport at Santa Cruz, Bombay. The land has already been earmarked by the Government of Maharashtra.

(ii) The project is entirely export-oriented. The units admitted into the Zone will be obliged to export 100 per cent of their production, *i. e.* entry of these products into the rest of India will be Prohibited.

(iii) The units in the Zone are proposed to be given certain facilities and concessions, such as in the matter of import of raw materials, components, capital equipment, etc.

(c) While no firm estimates of foreign exchange earnings can be given at this stage, it is expected that the Zone will help to raise the export of electronic equipments and components from India substantially.

Decrease in the Production of Cotton

2785. SHRI H. M. PETEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased state :

(a) whether cotton production during the current year is likely to decrease and if so, to what extent;

(b) whether there are plans to import cotton to make up for the anticipated fall in cotton production ; and

(c) if so, the sources and the financial allocation for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) The decrease in production is very roughly estimated to be of the order of 12 per cent.

(b) and (c). Import of 4 1 lakh bales costing about Rs.56 crores and 1·4 lakh bales costing about Rs.38 crores from Sudan and A R E respectively have been arranged under the Bi-lateral Trade Agreements with these countries.

Formulation of Export Development Plans

2786. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several State Governments have formulated export development plans to tap their potential for foreign exchange earnings to the maximum ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) whether plans have been formulated in consultation with the Central Government and if not, the reaction of Government there to ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has carried out export potential surveys in some of the States but Government is not aware of any specific export development plans formulated by State Governments.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up of a New Financial Organisation for the Cotton Textile Industry

2787. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ruled out the setting up of a new financial organisation for the cotton textile industry ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the alternatives suggested ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Revenue from income-tax and wealth-Tax in Delhi

2788. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of Income-tax and Wealth-tax collected in Delhi in the year 1972-73 so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : The total collection of Income-tax and Wealth-tax, in respect of the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax whose headquarters are situated in Delhi, from 1-4-1972 to 28-2-1973 is as follows :—

Income-tax	..	Rs. 80,05,54,000
Wealth-tax	..	Rs. 1,47,31,000

Proposal to bring synthetic and mixed fabrics under Price Control system

2789. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to bring synthetic and mixed fabrics under price control system and if so, the broad outlines of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : No Sir.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USG NO. 682 DATED 23-2-1973 *RE.* VISIT BY CENTRAL STUDY TEAM TO TAMILNADU

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : In reply to parts (b), (c) and (d) of Unstarred Question No. 682, answered in the Lok Sabha on Friday, the 23rd February, 1973, it was stated as under:—

"the Central team recommended a ceiling of Rs. 7·25 crores for the financial year 1973-74"

Whereas the correct position is as under:—

"the Central team recommended a ceiling of Rs. 7·25 crores for the current year and Rs. 7·00 crores for the financial year 1973-74".

The typographical error is regretted.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CRISIS IN HANDLOOM AND POWER LOOM INDUSTRIES

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not received the statement from the Government, regarding my Calling Attention Notice. It is normally circulated to the Members. I have not received that.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Serampore): I have not received also.

Shri K. S. CHAVDA: He has not received also, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, the statement has come very late.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy, I don't know anything about it. I am not responsible for the Short Notice Question; I think, t must have gone to the Government. It is for the hon. Minister to accept or not to accept it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy, this is not the proper stage. I have already called the next item, Calling Attention.—Shri Chavda.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

> 'The reported crisis in the handloom and powerloom industries due to unprecedented rise in prices and non-availability of yarn.'

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, It is conceded that the decentralised sector is facing severe yarn shortages. This situation is a direct sequel to severe power-cuts effecting all the yarn producing States. The position has taken a turn for the worse because 33% of free yarn production capacity is located in Tamil Nadu which is under 75% power cut. In Uttar Pradesh, the power cut is of the order of 65 per cent now. The exact decline in production cannot be quantified. The price spiral which hit the free yarn availability in February, 1973, is, however, indicative of an anticipated steep decline in free yarn availability. I have been seized of this problem in all its facets during the last fortnight or so. I have held discussions with the Ministers of different State Governments and representatives of the cotton textile industry and trade. At all stages, the Planning Commission has also been associated with these discussions.

The problem because of its very intrinsic charter does not lend itself to solutions which would fully satisfy the requirements of the decentralised sector in all the concerned States. Physical fall in production levels due to circumstances beyond our control cannot be completely corrected. To that extent, the decentralised sector would have to live with shortages, at least for the ensuring four months. I have, however taken the following decisions which should ease the situation to the extent it is possible :

(1) The producers of cotton yarn would be statutorily prohibited from selling yarn except in small quantities in the form of beams (meant for power-looms), to the trade or to anyone else except to the nominees of the Textile Commissioner. This is in pursuance of a voluntary obligation taken by the industry to place 100 per cent production of free yarn at the disposal of Government. The production is expected to be of the order of 27 million Kgs. per month and this will be distributed by the Textile Commissioner.

(2) All manufacturers of yarn shall under a Statutory Order, have to se yarn only to the nominees of the Textile Commissioner.

(3) The manufacturers of yarn for civil consumption shall have to pack not less than 60 per cent of such yarn in the form of hanks (meant for handlooms) and not less than 20 per cent in the form of cones (meant for power looms), etc. In this matter the mills would need some time to acquire requisite reeling capacities.

(4) Mills producting and supplying hosiery yarns shall have to continue to do so under a statutory order.

(5) Each mill shall, under a statutory Order, have to display the name of the unit, the count of the yarn, and the ex-factory price of the yarn on each bundle of yarn delivered by the unit for the decentralised sector or civil consumption.

(6) The production pattern in terms of counts shall, under a statutory Order, be pegged down to the pattern obtaining in December, 1972.

(7) The prices shall be statutorily notified for each unit as follows :

(*a*) Upto counts 40s and below, the market prices of December, 1972 will be adopted. This is being done because there was no price like in these count of yarn upto December, 1972 over the previous 8-10 months.

(*b*) In regard to counts 60s and above, the regulated yarn prices adopted from 1·8 1972 would be taken as a base and also the following factors would be added thereto ;

(*i*) Changes in the prices of cotton since August, 1972.

(*ii*) Increase in labour costs.

(*iii*) Extra burden on the unit due to power-cuts by way of lay-off compensation payable to workers as well as distribution of the present overheads on a much smaller production.

(*iv*) In respect of units located in Tamil Nadu and U.P., a further 6 per cent allowance would be allowed both for the lower as well as for the higher counts, because of the higher incidence of power cut in these two States.

(*v*) The impact of a recently announced 40 per cent import duty on imported cottons.

(8) Yarn exports shall be conducted in a regulated manner. In respect of contracts under execution, deliveries shall be staggered beyond June 1973. Fresh contracts may be registered with TEXPROCIL for deliveries for 1st September 1973. A ceiling will be put on export of yarn.

(9) In respect of firm export orders of handloom goods, special allocations will be made after each contract has been scrutinized by TEXPROCIL/Handloom Export Promotion Council.

State Governments, particularly Tamil Nadu and U.P. are being requested to make additional power available to the spinning units. Unless production revives, acute shortages can neither be averted nor mitigated.

Tamil Nadu Assembly have passed a Resolution requesting the Central Government that the entire production of that State may be made available to the handloom and powerloom sectors located within that State in pursuance of which they have also entered into an agreement with the Southern India Mill Owners Association. In this situation of overall shortages a rational and an equitable system of distribution has to be enforced.

I have received representations from some sectors of the industry urging that counts below 26s should not be brought under Distribution Control for two reasons. Firstly, there has not been any undue price rise in these counts of yarn; and secondly, the States where these yarns are used do not have any infra-structure to lift the quantities allocated to them. I have found that the regulated scheme enforced from 1st August, 1972, petered out mainly because only 50 per cent. of the free yarn production in the higher counts was controlled under the scheme. I am firmly of the view that, in the present situation half measures will creat no impact and have to be firmly ruled out.

Regarding lifting of yarn, I am addressing the Chief Ministers immediately to let me know whether they will be able to retire the documents, take deliveries and distribute the yarn within their States. In case they want Central Government assistance in this behalf, I shall direct the Cotton Corporation of India to act as the sole selling agent of the concerned State Government for this

purpose. The mill sector, irrespective of their geographic location, shall have to conform to the measures now being announced.

The success of the scheme depends on the co-operation of various State Government. I am, therefore, requesting the Chief Ministers of all States to set up watch-dog committees consisting of different interests like industry, trade unions, representatives of handlooms, powerlooms, mill sector, Members of Parliament of the region and Members of the State Legislatures to study and supervise the harmonious functioning of the arrangements outlined above.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : I have just received this very long- 6-page statement.

In spite of a very good cotton crop last year, there is a big shortfall, as agreed by the Minister also, in the production of yarn in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat due to power shortage and power cut in these States. Mills are not inclined to enforce a ban, to cut on the consumption of yarn for weaving cloth. If they do so, naturally they have also to retrench the workers. But the entire shortfall in the production of yarn passes onto the decentralised sector, that is, the handloom and power industry. Under these circumstances also, Government export yarn to foreign countries. This has resulted in an unprecedented rise in the prices of yarn and weavers are not in a position to purchase yarn at such high prices. If they do so, they are put to a loss because the prices of handloom cloth have not risen correspondingly.

Secondly, this has created widespread unemployment in the handloom and powerloom industry which gives employment to over 10 million persons in the country; this is the second biggest industry, the first being agriculture.

The Minister has mentioned the steps he has taken which are contained in this 6-page statement. I would like to know one thing. It is reported that Tamil Nadu is going to ban the movement of yarn from that State to other States. If this happens, other States like Maharashtra will follow suit and there will be difficulty, as other States will be starved of yarn.

I would like to know what steps the Government is going to take to meet this situation.

Secondly, the hon. Minister said that he had convened a meeting to find out a solution. I would like to know when the meeting was held and when the recommendations or decisions taken at the meeting will be implemented.

The handloom industry is also exporting to foreign countries and that is why, if adequate quantities of yarn are not made available to the handloom and powerloom industries, the export of handloom cloth may also be adversely effected. This also should be taken note of.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The hon. Members have raised very pertinent and very relevant questions, but most of them are in the form of some suggestions and queries, to which I have already provided the answer. Even then, since the hon. Member has raised them, I will touch upon one or two of them. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that of all the sectors, decentralised and centralised, of course the decentralised sector comprising the powerlooms and handlooms provide bread without butter to some eight million to nine million people who deserve our first sympathy. The policy statement I have made before you takes particular and special and preferential care of that very sector. So, if the hon. Member has found time, he could go through it and see for himself that the whole scheme is oriented primarily to their needs and their problems.

The second question is about the export. It is only a small quantum of our total textile production that we export, but in the context of overall national economic requirements terms of self-reliance, we need some and badly need some foreign exchange.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Handloom also is exporting.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I entirely agree with you.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Instead of exporting the yarn, give the yarn to the handloom weavers so that the handloom products are exported.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I entirely agree with you. If Mr. Chavda suggests that extra yarn should be given to the decentralised sector for the promotion of export, I entirely agree with him, but if he meant—I do not know whether he does mean that—that exports should be cut down to fit the decentralised sector, then I have a slight reservation. I was only trying to make that point.

The other point that he referred is also very important, that is, the problem of the Tamil Nadu Government. Already, the Tamil Nadu Assembly has adopted a resolution requesting the Central Government that the entire production of their State may be made available to the handloom and powerloom sectors located within their State. I understand the problem of the Tamil Nadu Government because really they are in difficulty. But difficulties are not peculiar to that State. The difficulty is all over. It is almost a national problem resulting from a natural calamity over which we have no hand. So, the problem being what it is, and the shortage being what it is, we have to distribute our shortage as rationally and as equitably as possible.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : That is only temporary; up to April.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: In the long run, as Lord Keynes said, we will all be dead and they will be discussing not this but they will be discussing something else. It is the short-term problem that we are dealing with. After the onset of the monsoon which, we hope, will be good, many of these problems like the power-cut and consequential difficulties will be over. The short term problem faced by the Tamil Nadu Government is not peculiar to Tamil Nadu. There are many other States. The other day had a discussion with the Industries Minister on phone, I found the response was very friendly and conciliatory and that he is also trying to sort out the thing. But the resolution on the face of it reads pretty disturbing. I entirely, share the view expressed by the hon. Member Shri Chavda that the shortage being what it is, the total production should be equitably and proportionately and rationally distributed among all the State suffering from power cuts.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Only the other day the] some issue was raised and discussed in the other House and that statement as reported is not exactly the same as the Minister is now giving to the House. The Minister says that it is a national question. You will perhaps remember that since last March this issue was discussed several times in the form of call attention and questions and stereotyped answers were given by his predecessors just as the one he has given now, that such and such committee has been appointed and another committee had been set up to see if the first committee was functioning properly and so on. We fined that the remedial measures was the setting up of a committee, nothing more. The whole cotton economy, starting from raw cotton and ending with the finished product is still predominantly under the control of the big monopoly houses and the result is while the raw cotton price is going down the price of finished product is going up. What is the reply of the Minister to this ? You are a new Minister with youthful vigour in you and I expect at least you to put the suggestion here to your Cabinet that you are here and now nationalising the whole textile industry; in that case you will not have a separate statement from Tamil Nadu and another from Maharashtra or West Bengal. The question relates to ten million people; they are spread all over the country, Tamil Nadu, Andhra, U.P., West Bengal, Maharashtra and other places; they are handloom weavers all. You will perhaps remember that when the Britishers came here they took the first step to see that the weaver of our country were destroyed; they cut their fingers. The same thing is repeated in

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

another form; you are forcing the weavers to starve and die peacefully. Many weavers in West Bengal Nadiad and Hooghly have committed suicide because they could not survive this sort of shortage of yarn. My first point is whether you are going to nationalise the textile industry beginning from the purchase and sale of the raw cotton to finished products.

Regarding the Tamilnadu Assembly statement, you are perturbed. My question is this. There is a total shortage. To what extent is it? Are you prepared to see that it is equally shared by all the States? If the Tamil Nadu shortage is 75 per cent and in another State it is 5 or 10 per cent throughout the country you maintain the policy so that the shortage is equally shared by all the States.

Then comes the question of price. In his statement in the other House the Minister admitted that the rise in price was unjustified. It has gone up by 50 to 100 per cent. You are pleading as if you have nothing to do. The hoarders have hoarded. The bankers had given them credit to purchase it in large quantities and stock it. Then why are you here? You are not simply a spectator. You have some role to play. What have you done about this problem which is eating the lives of about 1 crore of people all over India? In Salem in Tamil Nadu, the weavers are offering satyagraha for what? For yarn at a reasonable price. You are accusing the State Governments sometimes that the whole stock is not lifted. In Tamil Nadu Assembly it has been pointed out that it is not a fact that they have not lifted the full Quota given to them. You cannot slip away with these lame excuses.

You have got the system of equal price for steel and coal all over the country. Why not introduce the same system in respect of cotton and yarn? Weavers meet us with tears in their eyes saying they have to pay even 100 per cent more sometimes than what the weavers in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu pay. Why is this discrimination towards the eastern region? I know in Bihar there are a large number of *julahas* who live on the meagre income they got from weaving coarse cloth, towels etc. But they are also not getting yarn in proper time. So, the [illegible] all over the country must get yarn at the same price. If at the present moment you cannot bring a statutory legislation for that, at least you can give some subsidy to the wavers of West Bengal and the eastern region weavers and are dying. I come from that constituency. The remedies that have been suggested are stereotyped and the weavers will not be satisfied with it. I want to know whether any relief will be given to the weavers who are not getting any yarn. (*Interruptions*) Can the minister and his supporters tell me why there was such an abnormal rise? There was a rise in price of 15 per cent upto December. Suddenly, there was a jump by hundred per cent. Government is responsible for creating this condition. So it must takefull responsibility for the maintenance of the starving weavers.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Though I heard some of the comments made by the hon. Member, I really do not know what questions he has put. I very much appreciate his anti-monopolist attitude. But I cannot share the view that he alone has a monopoly of the care, sympathy and anxiety for the condition of the weavers.

If only the hon. Member had gone through the statement he would have found that it is precisely to alleviate the sufferings of the poor weavers that we have brought this scheme before the House. He has stated that this scheme is stereo typed. I am convinced that he has not gone through it. Otherwise, both quantitatively and qualitatively, he would have found that it is a new scheme.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I received the statement just when I was on my legs. So, it was not possible to go through it in full.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I can understand that point. But unstudied criticism should be avoided.

The question of supporting the monopolists is absolutely unfounded, because in the scheme we have made explicit provision for cent per cent procurement. Secondly, even in the matter of distribution, we are keeping absolute control over the mechanism and the agencies concerned. It is quite different from the scheme we tried previously.

Coming to the question of prices, it is because of the steep price rise since December, particularly evident from the figures of January and February, that we have been persuaded that we should do something and this is the result. We have decided that the price rise of the previous two months will be completely neutralised and the price level would be brought down to the December level. Some other factors that have to be taken into consideration are also mentioned in the statement. The whole scheme is to see that the role of hoarders and traders who corner the stocks is totally eliminated.

Then he said that there is some discrepancy between what I said the other day in Rajya Sabha and what I am now saying. There is no discrepancy; there is only some difference in the level of concretisation. Earlier, we were thinking along some lines and now we have got a concrete scheme. Before coming with this scheme, we discussed it with different sectors like handloom, powerloom and mills and trade unions. So, under the constraints this is a rational and acceptable scheme. Given the co-operation of the State Governments, M.Ps., MLAs. and trade unions, the criticism will prove unfounded and unjustified.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I put a specific question regarding the equalisation of yarn price throughout the country. He has not replied to that.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : It is under the study of a high-power Committee.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (क़ैसरिया): सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है ऐसे बयानों को हम पिछले सालों से सुनते आ रहे हैं। मेरा ही ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव था जिसपर पहले फारेन ट्रेड मिनिस्टर ललितजी ने बयान दिया था और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी यू० पी० के बुनकरों की समस्याओं के लिए आश्वासन दिया था लेकिन उसके बावजूद आज एक करोड़ लोग हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न हिस्सों में, उत्तर प्रदेश मे, बिहार मे, बंगाल में, तमिलनाडू में, महाराष्ट्र मे, मध्य प्रदेश में —इन तमाम इलाको मे करीब-करीब 20 लाख बीवर्स है और उनके परिवारों को भी ले लिया जाये तो एक करोड़ लोग आज भूखों मरने की स्थिति में हैं। यद्यपि सरकार को तकलीफ होगी लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि आपके विभाग ने उनके साथ कातिलाना व्यवहार किया है। इस लिहाज से मैं आपसे साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे बयानों से परिणाम क्या होगा ? कुछ नयी स्कीमें आपने दी हैं लेकिन उसके बावजूद परिणाम क्या होगा उसमें मुझे सन्देह हो रहा है क्योंकि ऐसे बयान कई दफा इस सदन में रखे गए हैं। मैं साफ तौर से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो बयान दिया है कि कानूनी कन्ट्रोल लगायेंगे सूत पर तो क्या पूरे सूत के प्रोडक्शन पर और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन पर कानूनी कन्ट्रोल लगाने जा रहे हैं यानि जैसे चीनी पर कन्ट्रोल है, 70 प्रतिशत और 30 प्रतिशत, वैसे ही कुछ करने जा रहे हैं ?

दूसरे क्या आप इस बात की भी गारन्टी देने जा रहे हैं कि बुनकरों को सीधे आसान ढंग से सूत मिल सके ? क्या इस प्रकार की आप व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

तीसरे—आपने कहा है कि हम ऐसे कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं जिनसे जो महगाई सूत मे बढी है वह न्यूट्रलाइज हो जायेगी। मैं कहता हू आजमगढ जिले मे चार हजार पावरलूम और 35 हजार हैडलूम चलते हैं और इस समय इस महीने मे सूत का दाम 82 प्रतिशत बढ गया है जिसके चलते हैंडलूम बन्द हो रहे है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप बुनकर फाकाकशी कर रहे हैं। यही हालत बिजली की कटौती के कारण पावरलूम के मजदूरो की हैं। ऐसे लाखो लोग आज भूखो मरने की स्थिति मे हैं। यह चिट्ठी हमारे पार्टी के सेक्रेटरी से हैंडलूम सेक्शन कमेटी की तरफ से आई हैं। ऐसी और भी बहुत सी चिट्ठिया है। पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश मे आजमगढ़, बस्ती, गोरखपुर मे, बिहार मे भागलपुर, बिहार शरीफ, चम्पारन के इलाके मे ऐसे लोग हैं। तो ऐसी अवस्था मे आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? आपने कोई जरिया नही बताया हैं कि कितने दिनो मे स्कीम लागू हो कर के सही मानो मे जुलाहो को फायदा हो सकेगा ?

मैं यह भी चाहूगा कि जहा पावर की कटौती हो रही है उत्तर प्रदेश, पजाब, हरियाणा मे वहा क्या इस बात की गारन्टी देने जा रहे हैं, पावर के विषय मे क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं कि पावरलूम को लगातार पावर मिले ? साथ ही क्या आप अगली पचवर्षीय योजना मे इस बात के लिए व्यवस्था करने जा रहे है कि सूत का प्रोडक्शन इतना बढ़ाया जाये ताकि जुलाहो को नियमित रूप से सूत मिल सके। इसके अतिरिक्त आपने ऐसा कौन सा तरीका इस्तेमाल किया है जिससे जो सही मायने मे सूत का इस्तेमाल करते हैं बुनकर लोग उनको सीधे सस्ता सूत मिल सके ? क्या आपने यह भी तय किया है या नही कि जहा पावर शार्टेज नही है वहा पर इतवार को भी कारखाने चालू रखें जिससे और लोगो को काम मिले तथा अधिक सूत तैयार किया जा सके जिससे जुलाहो को अधिक सूत मिल सके?

अतिम बात यह है क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे है या नही कि ऐसा हैंडलूम बोर्ड बनावें और उसमे हैडलूम के प्रतिनिधियो को भी लेवें ? जो उन की समस्याओ को सुने, और उस के जरिये उन की समस्याओ को हल करने मे उन का पार्टिसिपेशन हो, इस बात की गारन्टी आप करने जा रहे हैं या नही? इन प्रश्नो का उत्तर मत्री महोदय देने की कृपा करे।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA I think, I have answered some of the questions raised by the hon. Member

About the scheme of implementation, I said in Bombay on the 5th that, within seven days, we would announce the scheme It is nice, within four days, we are announcing the scheme today He asked me when we are going to implement. Right from today. Since the decision has been taken and the scheme has been drawn up, right from today we are going to implement it.

About power shortage, as I have said, it is a natural calamity resulting in power cut and, therefore power shortage. We have to put up with these difficulties, whether we are in position or in opposition, this shortage has to be shared, whether we are in this State or in that State. I very much share, as I have said, the anxiety of the hon. members for the suffering, and it is for that that we have drawn up the scheme under the constraints which are there.

About power shortage, I have already said in the body of my own statement that I will be writing to the Chief Ministers of States requesting them to do, even within the frame work of the constraints of power cut, what best they can to make it available for the weaker sector of the textile industry.

Secondly, the question of power shortage and the remedial measures is a high level question, and an inter-ministerial committee of the Union Government is seized of the matter; it has been engaging the attention of the highest authority and some measures are being taken.

About distribution, I have said that I am addressing the Chief Ministers immediately to let me know whether they will be able to retire the documents and take up delivery and distribution of yarn within their States. In case they need assistance, we have our machinery to help them. But the most important help will be of the watch-dog committee, as I have said, which, I suggest, should consist of different Party members, MLAs. and MPs., trade union leaders, who can help a lot in the successful implementation of the scheme.

श्री कमल सिंह मधुकर : बहुत से पावरलूम वालों ने जैनरेटिंग सैट्स को इम्पोर्ट करने के लिये आप के यहां प्रार्थना-पत्र दिये हैं, लेकिन उन पर अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब तक पावर शार्टेज है, उस कमी को जैनरेटिंग सैट लगा कर दूर कर सकें इस के बारे में आप कुछ व्यवस्था करेंगे ? इस के बारे में मंत्री जी ने कुछ नहीं कहा है ।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : It is not within my ministerial competence to give a categorical answer to this question, because, as I have already said, a high-powered inter-ministerial body is looking into the matter; it is being examined very expeditiously and a decision will be taken quickly. So, on behalf of this Ministry, I cannot take a piecemeal decision which affects so many other sectors of industry and so many other Ministries.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : (Faizabad) : I have heard the statement of the Minister. It is good that he has spelt out the details of the programme of action. He has said that there would be no half-hearted measures. But I would like to say that in an industry which employees ten million of people, the problem is there—of the groaning populace in India; there are ten million families who cannot be provided for if there is a crisis in this Industry. People, mostly Harijans and Muslims, are on the verge of starvation in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and different parts of the country. It is good that the Minister has held discussions with the Ministers in the States. It is also good that he has held discussions with the Planning Commission and I am sure that he will not take the full time limit of four months because this limit of four months should be used for examining a long-range programme for ameliorating the lot of the people who are suffering. Power shortage is a lame excuse because only if we look at the figures, in 1972 there was a record production of 468 million kg. while in 1970 it was 406 million. kg. There were invisible exports to some countries and cornering of stocks. If the Ministry acts positively, the partial shortage which is there should be controlled.

Then, the Minister in the Rajya Sabha had said that there will be a price pushing back. Therefore, when the price fixation is examined, it should be put at a lower level. The Minister should remember that his predecessor has been told by representatives of Parliament that there were stocks worth Rs. 50 crores lying in the godowns and they could not be sold because the products of the handloom industry could not compete with the products of the mills. They were proposed to be taken over and exported to Bangla Desh and other countries. What is the Ministry going to do about it ?

Then, the friend who asked questions earlier has spoken about the Handloom Board. Why can't they set up the Handloom Board as a statutory body instead of filling it up with officers who do not know and who cannot understand the problems of handloom indutry ? Why not you set up spinning mills also if there is going to be a ban of export of yarn from Tamil Nadu and also if there as a question of Maharashtra stopping exports of yarn to other States ? Why hot this Ministry examine the question of setting up spinning mills in major centres where the handloom industry is concentrated ? Spinning mills should be set up in Azamgarh and Faizabad where the small scale industry is already there. This should be examined and also adequate bank credit made available to these small weavers, whether it be power loom industry or handloom industry.

If the revised statement of the Minister had been laid on the Table of the House earlier, there would have been a more authentic and more objective examination of this question. It is a problem of not only reduction of the yarn prices but also allocation of yarn on the basis of the needs of the different States for the handloom, power loom and the hosiery industries.

Then, it should also be ensured that yarn of inferior or wrong quality is not manufactured. Wrong supplies have been made in the past. The solution similar to the one offered to the sugar industry—half control, half de-control and now voluntary control is all right, but let the voluntary control be very very strict. The yarn producers in the country have taken the Foreign Trade Ministry for a ride in the past. They have cheated the Government, they have cheated ten million weavers in the country an the Ministry has come out for the first time with a positive, dynamic statement. Let there be an implementation of the same. This should be examined very thoroughly and also implemented.

I wish to remind the Minister that there werec onferences in the pasts. *(Interruptions)* This is something which affects the people, nearly 10 million families are affected. On the 19th April, 1972 we had convened a conference where the Ministers were present. Certain decisions were taken. The Chief Ministers of Punjab and U.P. came to that meeting. Officers from different parts of the country came to this meeting. Then, we were told that by 24th April a decision would be taken. We were told about that voluntary decision. But that 'voluntary decision' was never brought into practice. I am happy that our dynamic Minister has tried to appreciate the problem and I am sure he should be able to tackle it. It must be done on an awareness that this industry is about to die unless energetic steps are taken immediately. Let them also examine scientifically as to which are the chemicals and dyes which go into the production of yarn. Let them go into the question of the availability of raw materials. Birla monopoly is on and the raw material is the basic medium through which the prices rise high. These are all the things which must be scientifically examined. He mentioned about certain bodies and committees to be set up. Let them be bodies which into the vitals of these who want to cheat the majority of the people of this country.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Most of the suggestions made by the hon. Member are so acceptable to me that I do not know where I should differ and on which should I comment. However, I would like to tell him only one thing and it is this.

We do not believe certainly in any half-hearted measures. We though that with the cooperation of the industry, the voluntary scheme will wor,k. But that expectation of ours did not materialise. So, enriched with our not-so-sweet experience, I should say, we have come up now with a different sort of scheme where we have not left room for their doing anything wrong. I entirely agree with my hon. friend (Shri R. K. Sinha) that merely in terms of the power-cut, the price rise cannot be accounted for. The element of cornering by some unscrupulous elements in the trade must also be taken note of. I agree on that. It is these very loopholes which we are plugging But the only point that I want to emphasise is, simply because there are some

black sheep in the industry, we should not condemn the industry wholesale. This is my only submission. All the very constructive suggestions made by hon. Members will be looked into and I may say, while we taken the necessary concrete administrative measures, we will be guided by the constructive suggestions made by hon. friend.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Sir, there is a mistake in the statement. Under Para 2(3) he says :

> "The manufacture of yarn for civil consumption shall have to pack...not less than 30 per cent in the form of cones (meant for power looms)."

Whereas, in para 2(1) he says that producers of cotton yarn would be prohibited from selling yarn 'except in small quantities in the form of beams (meant for power looms).' There is an apparent contradiction in the statement. Handlooms use yarn in the form of 'hanks' Powerlooms use yarn kin the form of 'beams'. Textile Mills use warn in the form of 'cones'. I think there is some sort of confusion in the mind of the hon. Minister.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I am not confused, Sir, I would request the hon. Member to get necessary help and guidance from the people who know things better.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना): एयर इंडिया की हड़ताल होने जा रही है। पंद्रह आदमियों को निकाल दिया गया है।

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister will make a statement later on.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मुझे लिख कर देता है उसको मैं काल करता हूं। बिना नोटिस के आप खड़े हो जाते हैं। रोज कहना पड़ता है। जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया है उनको इजाजत दूंगा।

12.55 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : On behalf of Shri K. R. Ganesh, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 56 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th February 1973, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4430/73.]

(2) A copy of the Income-tax Officers (Class I) Service (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 54(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 1973, issued under article 309 of the Constitution, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4431/73.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 :—

(i) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 116 in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1973.

(ii) The National Savings Certificates (Fourth Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 117 in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1973.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4432/73.]

(4) A copy of the Post Office Savings Banks (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 118 in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4433/73.]

[Shri A. C. George]

(5) A copy of the Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 183 in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1973, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4434/73.]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi :—

(i) The Delhi Sales Tax (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. F.4(27)/72-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 16th October, 1972.

(ii) The Delhi Sales Tax (First Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. F.4(68)/72-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 1st January, 1973.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. -LT-4435/73.]

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 1632 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1972, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 1635 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1972, together with an an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 499 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1972, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) S.O. 769(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1972 and S.O. 76(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1973, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 10(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1973, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G.S.R. 151 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4436/73.]

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 1527 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1972, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 484(E) and 485(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 1972, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 1567 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1972, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 94 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1973, together with an explanatory memrandum.

(v) G.S.R. 148 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G.S.R. 149 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4437/73.]

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

(i) The Export of Laundry Soap (Inspetion Amendment) Rules 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 429 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(ii) The Export of Mica (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973 published in Notification No. S.O. 431 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(iii) The Export of Inorganic Chemicals (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 432 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(iv) The Export of Organic Chemicals (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No.S.O. 433 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(v) The Export of Inorganic Pigments (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No.S.O. 434 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(vi) The Export of PVC Leather Cloth (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 435 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(vii) The Export of Vinyl Film and Sheeting (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 436 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(viii) The Export of Geramic Products (Inspection) Second Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 437 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(ix) The Export of Refractory Bricks (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 438 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(x) The Export of Safety Glass (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 439 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(xi) The Export of pesticides and their Formulations (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 440 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(xii) The Export of Linoleum (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 441 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(xiii) The Export of Paints and Allied Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 442 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(xiv) The Export of Transmission Line Towers (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 443 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(xv) The Export of Diesel Engines (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 444 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February 1973.

(xvi) The Export of Power Driven Pump (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 445 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(xvii) The Export of Electric Fans (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 446 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(xviii) The Export of Sewing Machines (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 447 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(xix) The Export of Small Tools and Hand Tools (Quality Control and Inspection Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 448 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(xx) The Export of Bicycles (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules 1973, published in Noification No. S.O. 449 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(xxi) The Export of Steel Trunks (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 450 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(xxii) The Export of Expanded Metal Steel Sheets (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 451 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(xxiii) The Export of Stainless Steel Utensils (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 452 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(xxiv) The Export of Electric Cables and Conductors (Inspection) Amendment Rules 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 453 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(xxv) The Exports of Cast Iron Soil Pipes and Fittings (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S. O. 454 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(xxvi) The Export of Cast Iron Manhole Covers and Frames (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 455 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

(xxvii) The Export of Automobile Spares Components and Accessories (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 459 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4438/73.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Limited, Bombay for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4439/73.]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi, and English versions) on the working of the Trade Development Authority, New Delhi for the year 1971-72, along with the Audited Accounts. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-440/73.]

12.57 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present Twenty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Twenty-ninth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Department of Atomic Energy-Atomic Power.

12.58 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : With your permission, Sir I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 12th March, 1973, will consist of :

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's order Paper.

(2) Submission to the vote of the House of Demands for Grants on account (General) for 1973-74.

(3) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1973 and consideration and passing of the Coal Mine (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1973.

(4) Discussion and voting on :

(i) The Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1972-73.

(ii) The Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1972-73.

(iii) The Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1973-74. *(Interruptions)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर दफा याद दिलाना पड़ता है यह गलत बात है । जो निगम बना हुआ है उसका प्रबंधन होना चाहिये । जिस से मुझे इंटीमेशन आएगा उसको मैं भेजा हुआ । कछवाय जी का होगा है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): हमें पता नहीं होता है कि मंत्री महोदय क्या कहने वाले हैं। इस वास्ते पहले से कैसे लिख कर दे सकते हैं? यह अन्याय है। हम उनको सुनने के बाद ही कुछ कह सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो नियम बना रखा है उसको तब आप छोड़िये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसके बारे में यह लागू नहीं हो सकता है

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Sir how can we anticipate the week's business? This is an occasion where without prior notice we should be allowed to say something.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कमेटी की रिपोर्टों पर इस सदन में अनेक वर्षों से चर्चा नहीं हुई है। क्या उस पर चर्चा करने के लिए अगले सप्ताह के दौरान कोई दिन रखा जायेगा और अगर अगले सप्ताह में यह सम्भव न हो, तो क्या इस सेशन में कोई दिन इस के लिए रखा जायेगा? जैसा कि मैं पहले पूछ चुका हूं, क्या सरकार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज एमेंडमेंट बिल पर, जो पिछली लोक सभा के साथ लेप्स हो चुका है, पुनर्विचार करने का विचार कर रही है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : The point which I want to raise, and which has been raised here twice or thrice is regarding the Pay Commission's report. Government have not yet come forward with a contradiction of the news item that has appeared in the papers that there is difference of opinion within the Commission. I would request you to ask the hon. Minister concerned to come forward with a further statement about what Government are going to do and what the actual state of affairs in the Pay Commission is. Lakhs of workers are getting agitated over this very important issue, and next week, the hon. Minister should come forward with a statement on this.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I fully support my hon. friend, because that statement is necessary now, in view of what has come out in the newspapers regarding the split in the Pay Commission, that is, among its members. Unless there is a unanimous report, it is not going to be implemented. So, all the hopes of the employees have been shattered. It is not a question of the Central Government employees alone. All the Armed Forces, the Navy, Army and Air Force are concerned with this. I would, therefore, request that some statement should be made regarding this next week.

I would also request that some statement should be made by the hon. Law Minister about the rumours regarding the striking down of article 31C. And from whom is this rumour? It is from Government sources, from some people in the Government, who have vested interest and who want the Supreme Court to strike it down. I want Shri H.R. Gokhale to make a statement on this.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : If I may interrupt, on this issue, I learn that the Law Minister is willing to make a statement in this House, in which case that may be ascertained ...

MR. SPEAKER: May I make one request to hon. Members? Why should they raise it under this item? Why should they not give separate notice, so that I could send it on to the hon. Minister concerned?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : The matter having been mentioned, I have referred to it. I have learnt—rightly or wrongly, that is a different matter—that the Law Minister is ready to make a statement repudiating the

judicial rumours which seem to be circulating in the Supreme Court. If that is so, he may come on Monday and make a statement and be done with it. Otherwise, this thing might grow into something like a spectre...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This rumor-mongering is going on among the highly placed personnel in the Government who want that this should be struck down by the Supreme Court. Therefore, I want that the hon. Law Minister should make a statement on this.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I want that the President's Proclamation taking over the administration of the State of Orissa should be discussed next week. It is a very controversial matter. It has raised country-wide commotion (*Interruptions*). It should be taken up at the earliest opportunity.

Secondly, regarding the passing of the Orissa budget. It involves the code of conduct of the Governor, the very institution of Governor, how it is being misused. All these relevant questions have been agitating the minds of the people throughout the country. Therefore, adequate opportunity should be provided next week to discuss the President's Proclamation.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : He is a very good Governor, representing Mysore. We are fortunate in having him.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I agree with the point made by Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri S. M. Banerjee.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे निवेदन करना है कि बुनकरों की समस्या बहुत गम्भीर है । मैं चाहता हूं कि संसदीय कार्य मंत्री इस विषय पर बहस करने के लिए अगले हफ्ते कुछ समय रखें ।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : स्पीकर साहब, यूं तो आज भी बुनकरों के बारे में थोड़ी बात हुई है, लेकिन यह मामला दो चार लाख नहीं, बल्कि पांच करोड़ इन्सानों से ताल्लुक रखता है, जो कि फ़ाकाकशी कर रहे हैं । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि बुनकरों की समस्या के बारे में कम से कम दो घंटे का डिस्कशन जल्दी ही रखा जाये ।

شری اسحاق سنبھلی (امروہہ) سپیکر صاحب - میں تو آج بھی بنکروں کے بارے میں تھوڑی بات ہوئی ہے ، لیکن یہ معاملہ دو چار لاکھ نہیں ، بلکہ پانچ کروڑ انسانوں سے تعلق رکھتا ہے ، جو کہ فاقہ کشی کر رہے ہیں - میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بنکروں کی سمسیا کے بارے میں کم سے کم دو گھنٹے کا ڈسکشن جلدی ہی رکھا جائے -

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को स्मरण होगा कि उस दिन यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफ़र्ज के लिए अंग्रेजी का प्रश्नपत्र अनिवार्य करने के बारे में सदन में चर्चा उठी थी । लेकिन वह मामला साफ़ नहीं हुआ है । इस सदन ने जो कानून बनाया है, उस का पालन नहीं हो रहा है । मंत्री महोदय इस सदन के बनाये हुए कानून से बंधे हुए हैं, लेकिन सरकार हिन्दी के सवाल पर पीछे जा रही है । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस विषय पर चर्चा करने का मौका दें ।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : Various valuable suggestions have been made and shall certainly convey them to the Ministers concerned (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने पिछली बार भी यही कहा था कि वह सम्बन्धित मंत्रियों को कह देंगे । लेकिन हमें अभी तक जवाब नहीं मिला है । वह बहुत चतुराई से बात को टाल देते हैं ।

13.08hrs.

STATEMENT RE. STRIKE IN AIR INDIA

MR. SPEAKER : I have received intimations under rule 377 from Shri Shankar Dayal Singh and Shri B.V. Naik....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Regrading what ?

MR. SPEAKER : about a threatened strike in Air India, Whether it is already on about to come.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : (Gwalior) : You should have admitted a call-attention on this.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has sent me intimation this morning that he wanted to make a statement.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : Be strong. Do not yield.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : on a point of clarification ....

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point in a call-attention after three or four days. It is much better to have a statement. Under the rules, when a Minister makes a statement, there are no questions. But later on, if necessary and you think proper, we will see whether in any other shape it comes or not.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक दो मिनट में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने यही कहना है कि यह हुआ, वह हुआ । जो हुआ, वह मिनिस्टर साहब बता देंगे । अगर आप के बयान से मसला हल हो जाय और मिनिस्टर के बयान की जरूरत न हो तो मैं इजाजत दे दूं आप को ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, जो आप का इशारा है उसी के अनुसार मैं केवल उन्हीं बातों को कहूंगा । मैं एक मिनट का समय लेना चाहता हूं ।

देश के सामने आज बहुत सारी समस्याएं खड़ी हैं और उन्हीं में कभी कभी छोटी छोटी समस्याएं भी बड़ी हो जाती हैं । पिछले दिनों हुआ यह कि बम्बई से लंदन तक बिना टिकट के तीन यात्री पहुंच गए । पिछले दिन उस पर राज्य सभा में बहुत गरमागरम बहस हुई । सदस्यों ने मांग की कि कठोर से कठोर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए । मंत्री महोदय ने सदस्यों की मंशा को ध्यान में रखते हुए 15 अधिकारियों को जिन की असावधानी के कारण ऐसा हुआ मुअत्तल किया । कल राज्य सभा में मंत्री जी ने बताया कि 15 अधिकारियों को उन्होंने सस्पेंड किया । साथ साथ उन्होंने यह भी घोषणा की कि बम्बई हाई कोर्ट के एक माननीय न्यायाधीश इस की जांच करेंगे । यह आज के अखबारों में है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह की असावधानी हुई है उस में सस्पेंड नहीं ऐसे अफसरों को डिसमिस होना चाहिए । मैं

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

इस बात की मांग करता हूं । साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हम सदस्य गण जब जाते हैं हवाई जहाज पर चढ़ने के लिए तो हम लोगों की भी खाना तलाशी होती है । तो क्यों नहीं उन के साथ भी इस प्रकार की खाना तलाशी की कार्यवाही की गई और उन की जांच क्यों नहीं की गई ? कठोरता से उन के ऊपर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए । सदन इस बात में मंत्री महोदय के साथ है ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as along as our democratic apparatus runs on the basis of all points of view, I am not saying anything. But there should be an opportunity for representation of every point of view. As long as the democratic procedures as well as the judicial procedures take their own course, I would like to put one simple question.

The hon. Minister's competency to handle the airlines authorities or others is not questioned, but one of the basic reasons—

MR. SPEAKER : No question to the Minister. (*Interruption*). I have only these two with me.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I want to know whether the apprehension that these stowaways would be the further hijackers is a fact. Because, no hijacker would be ever a stowaway because he will be caught. In the circumstances, the whole case that has been built up, that the stowaways might have become hijackers, may kindly be examined on behalf of the hundreds of employees who have gone on strike.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): A deplorable breach of security took place when on the morning of 3rd March 1973 three persons holding Portuguese passports evidently issued by the Brazilian Embassy at New Delhi succeeded in boarding an Air-India flight from Bombay to London and secreting themselves on the plane without being apprehended. The ground staff detected three other persons while they were attempting to board the plane, and on being interrogated they revealed that a woman had got into the aircraft without a ticket. The aircraft was by then air-borne and the Commander was informed regarding the stowaway He replied that not one but two women were on board without tickets, and that they had locked themselves in the toilet. The Commander was advised that if no arms were found on these two women the flight could proceed and the stowaways handed over to the the authorities at Cairo. A further message received from Cario revealed that there was a third stowaway, a man, on board.

The Immigration authorities at Cairo declined to allow the three stowaways to be off-loaded. They were then taken on to London with the intention that they would be flown back to India. In London, however, the British Immigration authorities took charge of them. It is understood that the Portuguese Embassy arranged for them to be flown out to Lisbon.

The country and Members of Parliament are rightly perturbed at the serious lapse of security, particularly in the present atmosphere of increasing air piracy and terrorist threats of various kinds. Government have taken a serious view of this incident, and the following action was taken in the matter yesterday :—

(i) Air-India placed the Airport Manager, Santa Cruz, the entire cabine crew of seven, the Duty Officer and four Traffic Assistants handling the flight under suspension. The Assistant Security Officer has also been suspended.

(ii) The International Airports Authority suspended the Terminal Manager concerned.

(iii) The Maharashtra Government has been requested to take appropriate action against its security staff concerned

(iv) A Judge of the Bombay High Court is being appointed under the Commission of Enquiries Act to enquire into all aspects of this incident.

Yesterday afternoon the Air-India Officers Association and the Air-Corporation Employees Union in Air-India went on an indefinite strike, and the ACEU has asked its members in Indian Airlines to follow suit from the 12th honourable Members will agree that such an action on their part is most deplorable. It is to prevent any possibility of victimzation, and also to get at the entire facts of this disturbing affair, so that the fine reputation Air-India enjoy the world over should not suffer, that we are appointing a sitting Judge of the Bombay High Court to enquire into the matter and have requested an officer of the Central Bureau of Investigation to assist him in the enquiries.

Any stoppages of air services, whether in Air-India or Indian Airlines, cannot but cause acute inconvenience to the travelling public at home and abroad. It will also have a very adverse financial impact, not only on the Airlines themselves which are already facing difficulties, but on the national economy as a whole, a luxury we can ill-afford. When the country is passing through a very difficult econo nic situation. Tourist traffic and consequent foreign exchange earning will also be badly hit. I am sure, therefore, that I am voicing the feelings of the entire House when I appeal to the employees of Air-India to resume duty immediately.

13·18 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1973-74— GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : We resume General discussion on the Railway Budget. The debate will end today; the hon. Minister will reply on Monday. Shri Mohinder Singh Gill.

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल (फिरोजपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं ने कहा था कि जो रेलवे का नया बजट मिश्रा जी ने पेश किया है उस से कुछ उम्मीद है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय में सुधार आएगा क्योंकि मिश्रा जी फारेन ट्रेड में रहे और फारेन ट्रेड में बड़े कामयाब मिनिस्टर वह थे । मुझे खुशी है कि आज रेलवे मंत्रालय की जो जोड़ी है मिश्रा जी और कुरेशी जी की वह रेलवे मंत्रालय में सुधार लाएगी क्योंकि यह जोडी ऐसी है कि एक बोर्डर स्टेट का है और एक बिहार से है जहां गुरु गोविंद सिंह महाराज ने जन्म लिया था । मुझे आशा है कि जो पंजाब के साथ जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है बेइसाफी होती रही है वह दूर होगी । पंजाब के साथ किसी रेलवे मंत्री ने इंसाफ़ नहीं किया क्योंकि जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है उस के बाद से सारे पंजाब में एक किलोमीटर भी नई लाइन नहीं बिछाई गई । वह वह सूबा है पजाब का जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान का अन्नदाता है, सारे हिन्दुस्तान को अन्न देता है । अब भी पजाब 50 लाख टन अनाज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्न के भडार को भरने के लिए देगा । मै रेलवे मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में बम्बई को कलकत्ता को उन्होने राजधानी एक्सप्रेस चलाई है नई गाड़ियां चलाई हैं लेकिन पंजाब के लिए उन्होंने कोई नई रेल गाड़ी राजधानी एक्सप्रेस नहीं चलाई । इन को चाहिये कि दिल्ली से अमृतसर तक राजधानी एक्सप्रेस चलाई जाय ताकि जो पंजाब के मुसाफिर हैं उन को ज्यादा दिक्कत न हो ।

मुझे खुशी है कि श्रीनगर एक्सप्रेस और काश्मीर मेल पठानकोट से जम्मू तक जाने लगी है । यह हिन्दुस्तान के लिए फख्र की बात है—पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश

और जम्मू-काश्मीर मे इस की बडी प्रशसा हो रही है ।

चण्डीगढ हिन्दुस्तान का सब से सुन्दर शहर है, बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूगा—ससार मे मैं जहा जहा हो कर आया हू, अमरीका, मास्को बर्तानिया चण्डीगढ हिन्दुस्तान की सुन्दरता का चिन्ह है लेकिन वहा का जो रेलवे स्टेशन है, मै दावे के साथ कह सकता हू सब से घटिया है । उस रेलवे स्टेशन को बडा बनाना चाहिये ताकि ससार के लोग जो चण्डीगढ देखने आते है, रेलवे स्टेशन को देख कर यह महसूस न करे कि मिनिस्ट्री ने इसे अच्छा क्यो नही बनाया ।

पजाब की यह बहुत पुरानी माग है कि लुधियाना से चण्डीगढ तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जाय । लुधियाना से बरास्ता खरड, मोरण्डा समराला होते हुए चण्डीगढ तक इस लाइन के बिछाने से इस इलाके का सीधा ताल्लुक पजाब की राजधानी मे हो जायगा । आज जो लोग लुधियाना से जालन्धर हो कर जाते है फिर वह सस्ते दामो मे आ-जा सकेगे ।

इसी तरह से दीनानगर से कठुआ बरास्ता तारागढ, नरोठ, जयमलसिह, के लिये लाइन बिछाई जाय । यह एक छोटी सी लाइन है, इस से बार्डर एरिया का जो पिछडा हुआ इलाका है, उस को तरक्की मिलेगी । इसी तरह से फीरोजपुर और पट्टी को रेल लाइन से जोडा जाय । यह पाकिस्तान के साथ मिला हुआ बार्डर का इलाका है और पट्टी तो स्पीकर साहब आप की कास्टीचुएन्सी मे है । फीरोजपुर से पट्टी तक हुसैनी-के-पत्तन का पुल है उस से रेलगाडी को जोडा जा सकता है, पहले लाहौर से गाडी इधर चला करती है, लेकिन इस लाइन के बनने से यह दूरी का रास्ता नजदीक बन जायगा ।

शाहकोट से धर्मकोट उस के आगे मोघा तक रेलवे बिछाई जाय तो इस से धर्मकोट से पिछडे हुए इलाके को उन्नति का मौका मिलेगा ।

नागल से तलवाडा वाया ऊना रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जाय, इस से भी पजाब को बहुत लाभ होगा और हिमाचल प्रदेश का भी बहत सा इलाका उस के अन्दर आ जायगा ।

रोपड स होश्यारपुर वाया बलाचौर, माहलपुर रलवे लाइन बिछाई जाय तो ता उस स उस पिछडे हुए इलाका का तरक्की मिलेगी । पटियाला-सामाना-जाखल रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जाय । यह मेरे भाई कपूर साहब की कास्टीचुएन्सी है और यहा पर अनाज की बहुत बडी मडिया है ।

माननीय उप-मत्री जी ने मुझे जबानी विश्वास दिलाया था कि फीरोजपुर जो बिलकुल बार्डर के पास है कोई ऐसा शहर हिन्दुस्तान मे नही है जहा से सिर्फ 3 किलो-मीटर की दूरी पर हमारा पाकिस्तान के साथ बार्डर लगता है । उस के सिलसिले मे मैंने उप-मत्री जी से विनती की थी वहा से डिवीजनल हैडक्वार्टर को न हटाया जाय । पिछले दिनो कुछ वर्नाकुलर , के

अखबारों में निकला था कि उस को वहां से हटा कर जालन्धर ले जाया जायगा, जालन्धर में तो पहले ही काफ़ी रौनक है । फीरोज़पुर में रेल मंत्रालय की बहुत सी बिल्डिंगें हैं, इसलिये डिवीजनल हैड क्वार्टर्स को वहां से बिलकुल नहीं हटाना चाहिये ताकि वहां की रौनक कम न हो ।

मोगा पर रेलवे पुल बनाने की बहुत दिनों से चर्चा है । उस के टैण्डर भी हो चुके हैं लेकिन रेल मंत्रालय का काम बहुत धीरे चलता है । मुझे आशा है कि मिश्रा जी के आने से इस में सुधार होगा । मोगा के रेलवे क्रासिंग पुल को जल्द से जल्द बनाना चाहिये ताकि वहां की जनता की तकलीफ़ दूर हो सके और उन को इन्साफ़ मिल सके ।

फ्लाइंग मेल गाड़ी पंजाब जाती है । पिछले दिनों मैं फिल्लौर गया था, वहां के लोगों ने मांग की है कि यह गाड़ी दो-तीन मिनट फिल्लौर रोकी जाय, इस से वहां की जनता को लाभ होगा ।

जो फाटक रेलवे क्रासिंग के बनते है, शहरों में तो आटोमेटिक होते है, लेकिन गांवों में इन के बनने में दो-दो तीन-तीन साल लग जाते हैं । पहले डिप्टी कमिश्नर से एप्रूवल लेनी होती है, फिर इन के अफसरों से एप्रूवल लेनी पड़ती है—इस में दो तीन साल का वक्त लग जाता है । मैं रेल मंत्री जी से विनती करूंगा कि फाटकों का मसला जल्द से जल्द हल होना चाहिये । अगर कोई एम० पी० रिकमेण्ड करे तो उस के बाद डी० सी० से एप्रूव करा लें, लेकिन जल्द से जल्द होना चाहिये । इस के लिये तीन महीने का पीरियड मुकर्रिर होना चाहिये ।

आखिर में मैं यही कहूंगा कि पंजाब के साथ रेल मंत्रालय इन्साफ़ नहीं कर रहा है । आप को उस के साथ इन्साफ़ करना चाहिये, क्योंकि पंजाब ऐसा प्रान्त है जो न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान का बार्डर स्टेट है, बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान का अन्नदाता है ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir while congratulating the new Railway Minister, may I hope that he will be in his post for some time, for there have been far too many Railway Ministers in the last few years and it would be better if a big national organisation like the railways have, for some time at least, one person at the helm of affairs.

Our railways is a truly national institution. Its organisation is vast, budget huge and machinery very complex. There are several achievements to the credit of the railways and I think there are some achievements of which we can legitimately be proud. The importance of the railways in regard to the general development of the country, with regard to the communication channels being made available and with particular regard to planning is obvious and needs no further stressing. I should also like to say a word of congratulations and gratitude to the railways or the excellent job they have done with regard to defence requirements, especially at the time of the Bangladesh crisis; both in regard to the troop movements and also in regard to the movement of refugees, our railways have done a good job and I wish to put on record the gratitude of the House to the railways in this connection. I was also glad to learn that the railways did this job of troop movement with the utmost secrecy throughout the operations.

[Shri P G Mavalankar]

Now, in the very limited time at my disposal, I do not wish to go at any length into the matter of reviewing or criticising or making suggestions about this vast organisation of railways I shall, therefore, be very brief and shall pinpoint only a few areas

13.25 hrs.

[Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Being a developing democracy, as we are, there is a natural demand from all parts of the country either for construction of new lines or for converting narrow and metre-gauge lines into broad gauge I would request the hon Railway Minister to consider this matter with more seriousness and urgency

I would request the Railway Minister to look into the question of more wages and better living conditions for the innumerable people who are working in the railways day and night I am sure that their legitimate demands will be looked into with sympathy

Now may I take a minute or two deal with the problems of my State of Gujarat I hope the house knows that Gujarat being a border State, requires more special attention in the matter of swifter communication I need not go into the details because they are known to the Railway Minister

I hope the conversion of the Ahmedabad-Delhi line from metre-gauge into broad-gauge will be speeded up Then, the electrification between Virar and Ahmedabad, which is already in progress, should be speeded up I want the Railway Minister to see to it that the electric trains for passenger as well as goods traffic run between Ahmedabad and Baroda, to begin with, on an experimental basis, because it will help the industrial complex which is coming up there, which in turn would be helpful to the development of the economy To give one example, there is a station near Ahmedabad, at Vatwa, where there are no facilities of sheds In the absence of proper sheds and platforms for the vast industrial complex, the progress of the development of that area will be retarded

Much has already been said about the railway line between Tarapore and Bhavanagar I understand that the Gujarat Government is ready to meet the deficit which, in any case, is very negligible I do not know why the Railway Minister should be hesitant about the speeding up of the construction of this line, particularly when the demand for this is made by all principal commercial organisations of Gujarat and Saurashtra

Similarly, I feel, the district of Sabarkantha in Gujarat needs to be nourished in terms of railway facilities The Kapadvanj Modasa railway line should be constructed early The Baroda-Chhota Udepur line should be converted from narrow gauge to broad-gauge This should be done quickly, because there are Adivasis in this backward area and, if you have a broad gauge line it will link up with Madhya Pradesh

Then I shall only refer to some of the problems and challenges faced by our railways The first and foremost is the question of over crowding It is pathetic to see countless number of passengers being huddled into our trains on the roof tops and on the foot-boards Sometimes one wonders whether they are being treated as human-beings and often they are treated much worse than even the animals and cattle I would, therefore, urge upon the hon Minister to be more attentive to the demands of the passengers belonging to Third Class who bring in huge revenues to the public exchequer

Here, I would like to quote the late Professor Harold J Laski In this book, "A Grammar of Politics", he has written

"There must be sufficiency for all, before there is superfluity for some"

Unless these passengers going in Third Class are attended to properly, I do not understand why more facilities should be given to the privileged few I would like the Railway Minister to give more attention to the weaker sections of the population.

I would like to touch on two points more and those also very brief.

There is a fast train, the Rajdhani Express. It runs at a speed of 130 Km. per hour. For the Rajdhani Express, the railway track is strengthened at a tremendous cost. The reports say that it is very popular. So far so good. But I want that more and more passanger trains of local variety should be speeded up by which a large number of people and workers go for their jobs and students to their colleges. These trains are going very slow. These trains should be speeded up.

Lastly, I join with the hon. Railway Minister in appealing to the people, particularly those who are agitating for something or the other, that they do not make railways the target of their attack. There should be no destruction of railway property. Railways are our porperty. We must inculcate a sense of national responsibility and see to it that the national property is not destroyed in a sucidal manner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At 3 o'Clock we take up Private Members' business. That gives us 1½ hours. There are 14 speakers more from the Congress Benches. Even if I give 5 minutes each, that makes it 70 minutes. One or two speakers from the Opposition may also be there. So, I would request the Members from the Congress Benches to confine themselves to 5 minutes each. I will go strictly by the list given to me by their Whip.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as the time at my disposal is very limited, I would only make two or three points.

So far, the Railway administration has pursued a particular policy regarding the construction of new lines. For the construction of new lines, 3 million tonnes of freight annually is the basis prescribed. The existing lines give a return of only 5·5 per cent whereas, in the case of new lines, the return is about 6·75 per cent. This was a very unrealistic approach. I am happy that the new Railway Minister has given an entirely new approach to the problem. He has stated in this Budget Speech that the backward regions will be taken care of so far as the construction of new lines is concerned.

Secondly, with regard to the conversion of metre-gauge into broad-gauge line also the policy was very rigid. That way, my impression is that the policy pursued by the Railway Board was coming in the way of development of the country. Since the last 20 years, how many new lines has been constructed and how many metre-gauge lines have been converted into broad-gauge lines? In the last 20 years, 7100 Km. of track has been doubled; only 5927 Km. of new lines have been constructed; 795 Km. of lines have been converted from metre-gauge into broad-gauge. So, wherever there were already old lines, they were doubled. In the case of construction of new lines, very little has been done. I would urge upon the hon Minister to take this point into consideration, as he has already stated in his Budget Speech, so that at least 50 per cent new lines are located in backward districts of the country. I am very happy that our Prime Minister, when she visited the drought-affected areas of Maharashtra, gave permission to take up four new lines in Maharashtra. It is a very good thing and I am happy about it. Similarly, in the case of Mysore also, there are areas which are very much affected by drought conditions, and the Government of Mysore has already recommended some new lines. Before I take them up, I would refer to one important line which has been under consideration by the Railway Board for the last so many years. The demand for Satyamangala-Chamarajanagar line has been pending for the last 81 years. The Madras Government and the Mysore Government has been recommending in all these four Five-Year Plan that this should be taken up. It is only a question of 61 miles from Satyamangala to Chamarajanagar ; it is a missing link and if this missing link is connected, it will facilitate both goods traffic as well as passanger traffic to a very great extent. Therefore, I ...

with the Minister that this line should be taken up as early as possible

Regarding conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge line, Mysore district has been Industrially backward and in order to help growth of industries there, the metre gauge line from Bangalore to Chamarajanagar has to be converted into broad gauge, otherwise there is no question of any industry coming up there Therefore, conversion of this line into broad gauge needs to be taken up immediately

The Government of Mysore has also recommended conversion into broad gauge of Miraj-Hubli-Hospet, Sholapur-Hubli line Bellary-Gulbarga via Siriguppa, Sindhanpur, Linga-sugur, Sholapur and Sirnpur, Mira-Gulberga *via* Bijapur and Sindgi, and Kodhi-Raichur line This area actually comes under drought affected areas and, therefore, it is very necessary , in the interest of giving employment to the people there who are now without employment, that these lines, for conversion, should be taken up

Then, Hubli-Karwar line is also very important Bangalore-Bombay line also will have to be considered

So far as expansion of Mysore workshop is concerned, the matter has been pending before the Railway Board for a long time I am told that some amount was sanctioned, but the work has not been taken up I appeal to the Minister of Railways to take it up seriously and see that the workshop is expanded early

SHRI A P SHARMA (Buxar) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget proposals for the year 1973-74 presented to this House by the Railway Minister. While supporting the Budget proposals, I would like to make certain observations both in regard to the working of the railways as well as in regard to the salary and emoluments and also facilities given to the railway workers in this country

Sir, today, the position in India is that the rates and fares of the Indian Railways are the lowest compared to many countries in the world There has been increase in the cost of working of the railways, there has been increase in the cost of the materials that are used for the working of the railways. Therefore, to say that the major portion of the expenditure of railways is incurred on the salaries and allowances of the railways employees is not correct Compared to the salaries and allowances and other facilities that even the lowest paid worker got in other organized private sector or public sector undertakings like steel, cement, mines, or any other industry, the railway workers are the lowest paid Therefore, to say every now and then that the railway employees are a pampered class of people amongst government servants or employees is absolutely incorrect

Coming to the working of the Railways, the financial arrangement of the railways is a peculair one It is not only defective, but, I say, it is a peculiar one If the railway is taken to be a public utility service, then, whether the railway runs in loss or earns profit, it has to run If it is taken to be a commercial undertaking of the Government of India then, in that case, no doubt the question of profitability or earning profit by the railways does come in picture and in that respect also, the financial arrangement is such that dividend is charged even on the earning of those railways which are perpetually running in deficit and cannot earn any profit. Take the North Eastern Railway, the North Eastern Frontier Railway and the Southern Railway—which, of course, may run in course of time in profit, but, to me, I am quite sure that North Eastern Frontier Railway will never run in profit Therefore, if the commercial aspect of the ralways is taken into account, I would plead with the Railway Ministry that their financial arrangement must change. They should not charge dividend, as the Minister has given a hint, during a certain period of construction and also for some period for the new lines They should not charge dividend on such railways which are not expected to earn profit for some time

Another important point I would like to make is

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : You have given a warning. So, within the short time at my disposal, I would like to make some important points.

I must say something about the criticisms made about the working of the Railways and also about trade unions which some hon. Member have made. So far as the working of our railways is concerned, no doubt, in an industry like the railways or any industry for that matter, one should never be satisfied that one has reached the highest standard of efficiency. There is always scope for improvement. But if we only look back to the condition of our railways when the country became independent and if we look to the condition of the working of the railways to-day and also compare it with the working of the railways in other countries, I can say without any fear of contribution that to-day the Indian Railways is one of the best. I can tell you that on the basis of facts and also on the basis of my studies in various countries....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am afraid your time is up.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Another thing that I wanted to say is that to-day in the railways there is a cry of shortage of wagons. Why? Because these wagons are indefinitely detained by certain people and they are used as godowns and warehouses. My suggestion to the Railway Minister would be that instead of charging a demurrage which is a very small amount, people detaining these wagons should be charged the actual freight for the mileage these wagons would have uncovered during that detention period.

Another thing and I have finished. Some of the Opposition Party Members have criticised the working of the trade unions. Some Members have gone to the extent of saying that recognised or organized federations or unions have become ineffective and of course they have accused the Railway Ministry also with ineffectiveness. So far as the Railway Ministery is concerned, I am quite sure the Railway Minister, while replying to the debate, will definitely made out a point. But, so far as trade unions are concerned, I want to reveal a very imporant factor regarding the working of the trade unions in this country. There are trade unions, mushroom trade unions and unorganised ones. The criteria to judge the strength of the trade unions seems to be the number of catcall strikes, how many sporadic strikes or demonstrations they arrange and from that, the strength of a trade union is judged. But, so far as the constitutional working of the trade unions is concerned, if that is adopted and which the government has accepted as a means for the redressal of the grievances and problems of the workers, then, in that case I would definitely say that whatever criticism they make with regard to the working of the trade unions is absolutely incorrect. As a matter of fact we invite them to join hands with us and work in a constructive way. Of course, it is foreign to them, as they have never been trained in that manner. They do not work according to those methods.

There is one more point regarding my State which I wish to mention before I conclude my speech. This is regarding the setting up of the Railway Service Commission for which Members of Parliament from all the parties from Bihar have been making a persistent demand. This Railways Service Commission Office should be located somewhere in Bihar either at Patna or at Danapur There is no difficulty about that. But, perhaps there is some catch somewhere in it on account of which this has been delayed. I request the hon. Minister that he should look into this problem and see that immediately this Railway Service Commission office is established at Patna or Danapur.

The De-Luxe train that runs through Patna twice a week is rendering a very useful service to the people of that area. I suggest that instead of twice a week, it should run thrice a week through Patna. Thank you.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamundry) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Railway Budget I congratulate the Minister for presenting a sound Budget without much increase in third class and other fares being used by the commonman

At the outset, I would like to mention a few proposals with reference to Andhra Pradesh.

As you are aware, Sir, the State is the biggest in South India in respect of both area and population It serves as a clasp between the north and the south With the growth of industries both in the public and the private sectors and the progress of major projects like Nagarjunasagar, Pochampad and Srisailam, the passenger and goods traffic has considerably increased in the State in recent years

Sir, though more new lines and conversion of the present Metre-gauge into Broad-gauge lines are necessities, I am not going into them because other friends have covered some of those points However, I feel that the efficiency of the present running of trains could be improved, so that they may be able to give more benefit to the travelling public

The Howrah-Hyderabad Express No 45/No 46 runs between the State Capital and Calcutta which is an important industrial city in the East Coast The distance between these two cities is 1590 Kms and the journey time is 36 hours

Similarly, the Hyderabad-Madras Express (No 53/No 54) connects the State Capitals of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu The distance of 790 Kms between these two cities is being covered in 19 hours I am sorry to state that the trains on these long distance and important routes are being run without diesel engines I brought this matter to the notice of the Government at the meeting of the Informal Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament They have sent me a reply recently which, I should say, is more 'amusing' than 'informatory I understand that on certain short journey routes like Bangalore to Mysore where the distance is only of 128 Kms dieselisation has been introduced I would only request the present Railway Minister that the distance, more than anything else, should be taken into consideration for the dieselisation of the passenger traffic Hyderabad-Howrah and Hyderabad-Madras lines must be dieselised as early as possible 43 Dn/44 Up Madras-Kakinada Capsircars express covers a distance of 697 Kms in 18 hrs 20 minutes and 19 hrs respectively The train passess through important commercial towns like Rajamundry, Tanuku, Bheemavaram, Gudinada, Vijayawada, Guntur Ongole, Nellor and Gudur The present journey time is too long and steps should be taken to reduce the time by running trains and introduction of diesel engines, if possible Further I suggest that this train be started earlier than the Howrah Mail which starts from Madras so that the congestion may be relieved in the Madras-Howrah Mail I had made the suggestion at the informal consultative Committee meeting earlier in this regard but I have received a reply saying that administrative difficulties have come in the way to make this possible

The Dakshin Express which runs between New Delhi and Hyderabad takes about 36 hours to reach the destination Here also the journey time could be reduced by advancing the departure timings and making the haults as minimum as possible I suggest that one more train be started from Vizag which is fast developing There is no direct train at present between Visakhapatnam and Bombay A fast train may be introduced between Visakhapatnam and Bombay *via* Hyderabad and dieselised

SHRI P M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will confine myself to two or three important points Firstly, I will deal with the general character of the Railway Budget Sir, this budget is a budget of the routine nature and it does not reflect any progressive policy of the railways

[Shri P.M. Mehta]

or the government. This budget will adversely affect the economy of the common man and it will also affect the general economy of the country. The Minister has not even spared the third-class passengers and has increased the fare of all the classes as well as the freight rate also. But for this I would not blame the Minister because he was transferred to Railways only at the eve of the Budget. Such frequent transfers of Ministers do hamper Administration and sometimes create difficulties for the Administration also.

So, I shall not blame the hon. Minister for this budget.

Freight rise will result in general price rise. After the presentation of this budget, the prices have gone up by 6 per cent, and they will further rise in April or May. So, this budget is by no means of a progressive character.

Now, I come to a very important point regarding the project for construction of the Bhavanagar-Tarapur railway line. Somehow or other, the railways have been neglecting this line for long. In 1967, orders were issued for a fresh survey, and that survey was made, and the finding of the survey is such that the railways cannot neglect it any further. In spite of that, the railways are neglecting this project.

This project is certainly important for the State of Gujarat, but it is very important and useful for the whole of the country, because it directly links the eastern part of the country with the western most part of the country on the broad gauge structure, without going further in the north. This is an economically viable project. At the commencement of the sixth year, according to the survey, the return is 5·97 per cent and it is only less by 0·78 per cent to meet the necessary criteria. The State Government have given since long the first priority to this line.

The State Government have also assured the railways that in case of deficit of 0·78 per cent at the commencement of the sixth year, they will meet this deficit. So, there is no reason why the railways should not implement this very important project which is economically viable.

When the hon. Prime Minister went on a eleven-hour tour of five districts of Maharashtra, she announced the clearance of four railway lines for that State. I welcome it. It should be done, in these days of scarcity, but it should be applied equally to all States. Gujarat is also a State which is hard-hit by drought. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to implement this project without any further delay.

All commercial organisations of the major cities in Gujarat, namely Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavanagar, Rajkot etc. have demanded the implementation of this project as early as possible, and all political parties have also demanded this.

That was the only point that I wanted to make, and I am sure the hon. Railway Minister will give due attention to it.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : I rise to support the Demands presented to the House by the Railway Minister. There are a few salient features, which require special attention One of the very important high lights printed in the budget speech is that there are 6170 Km. covered by the Indian Railways and there are 10900 trains running every day I want to point out that these facts are quite okay and they may be important high lights, but we want to see in next year's report highlights regarding construction of new railway lines, because there are regions which are waiting for the railways to touch them and bring in an era of prosperity and affluence because they have been neglected for centuries and also because there are some region which are important from the defence point of view.

14.00 Hrs.

In the Annual Report of the Defence Ministry for year 1971-72, an importan disclosure was made which wa

very much shocking to the MPs from north-western India. That was that our troop mobilisation was not as easy as that of the Pak army, and as a result we were at a disadvantage. Because of this difficulty, our troop mobilisation was vulnerable and theirs was not because their cantonments lay near the border with India. So Pakistan was able to fortify its position very easily in a very short interval of time.

Moved by this consideration, 33 MPs from north-western India approached the Hon. Prime Minister and later on the Defence Minister and Railway Minister—who at the time was Shri Hanumanthaiya and Shri Qureshi, to give topmost priority to the construction of a second line of defence communication which would connect Ambala with Pathankot *via* Nangal and Talwara to be linked by the Nangal Dam-Talwara line.

I am happy that the Railway Minister in paragraph 43 of his speech has mentioned that the survey is on and the line would be taken up for construction as soon as the survey report is available. I do not know what the survey report would be. But the defence and development of the country is the prime concern of every citizen, very much so the people of those States which have to bear the brunt of Pakistani aggression. We, who live in north-western India know that whenever there is a war, it is these areas, the States of J & K, Himachal, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat which have to suffer for the whole country. We are happy that we have to pay a price for, being on the border but we also require immediate and urgent attention being given by the Railway Minister and Defence Minister in this direction.

I do not know what is the feeling of the army officers on this. One of the Senior army officers from my area, Maj. Gen. Bireshwar Nath, who was in Nagaland at the time of the Chinese aggression told me that the line of defence communication must be perpendicular to the line of the border with the enemy. The line we have suggested is exactly perpendicular to the Indo-Pakistan border right from Leh to Ferozepur.

Therefore, we would say that this line which has been supported by no less than 10 other members from different States, namely, Shri. R. P. Yadev, Convenor of the Railway Standing Committee of the Congress Party, Shri K Gopal from Tamil Nadu, Shri Shenoy from Mysore, Shri Mohapatra from Orissa, Shri K. C. Pande from UP, Shri Sadhu Ram and Shri M. S. Gill from Punjab and my colleague from Himachal, Shri Mahajan.....

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South) : I also support it.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I am thankful to Dr. Kailas and all these Hon. members for their support. I was saying that this line should be given topmost priority.

There are one or two other problems to which I would invite immediate attention given. Upto 1970, there were 16 Regional Committees of MPs who were allowed to hold consultation with regional managers But now a trick has been played so that the number of these zonal committees has been made equal to the number of railways. There are 9 committees now. For the region covered by the Northern Railway which caters to UP, Punjab, Haryana, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chandigarh and Delhi, there are more than 200 Members of Parliament to sit at this meeting. As a result, one member hardly gets a minute to put his view points. I would request the Hon. Minister to see that a proper discussion is held and for that the old Regional Committees, 16 in number are restored. Unless a purposeful discussion takes place, there is no use in having a meeting. We are not going there to see either the Regional Manager or the Minister or his Deputy—we see them every day. So the previous arrangement should be restored.

Secondly, Sardar Darbara Singh and I have to request the Minister for a very important thing. Now, that K.V. Railway line in Himachal Pradesh is being submerged under the waters of the Pong Dam, we are going to close down the railway line and it is causing much suffering to us. We therefore want an immediate construction of the alternate route. I request the Hon. Railway Minister to order three shifts so that that alternate line is constructed quickly and till that time, a new direct mail train is introduced from Delhi to Hoshiarpur *via* Jullundur, so that the soldiers are not put to great distress. Until this is done, a first class direct coach could be attached to the Kashmir Mail and the existing third-class direct coach should be attached to the earlier train No. 4 JH so that the passengers may not have to wait at the station. Otherwise, if the whole economy of Himachal Pradesh is allowed to be ruined for two years, it cannot be revived afterwards, and you cannot make it flourish again.

There is one more thing which I want to suggest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This should be the last point ;

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Only two minutes, Sir. In the annual report of the Railway Board, there is a reference to the distinguished railwaymen who have been awarded the Shaurya Charka, Vir Chakra and Padma Shri for their excellent contribution to the success of the Indo-Pakistan war of 1971. I would have been very happy if the Chairman of the Railway Board and other Members had seen to it that their names could be mentioned, so that the country could know that these were the gallant railwaymen who were working under great hardship and difficulties for their honour and their country's honour. I would request the authorities to see that whenever there is such a mention of bravery, their names should also be included.

Lastly, I would say that ther are only three intermediate Colleges in the railway .ere are 50 high and higher secondary schools, but only three intermediate colleges. It is a very sad commentary on the railways that their entire educational stricture does not contain even a single degree college or a post-graduate college. So I request the hon. Minister to see that during the next year at least one degree college, Arts and Science, is opend for the dependants of the railwaymen.

In conclusion, I would like to say than I support the budget. We have high hopes from the new Railway Minister, Shre L.N. Mishra, and let me hope that the green signal from Bih ar would lead the rest of the country to prosperty.

श्री गेंदा सिंह (पदरौना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस सदन का मूल्यवान समय, लेने की जरूरत इस लिए समझी है ।जिस मामले का मैं जिक्र करना चाहत हू वह मेरा नही, बल्कि करोड़ी आदमियों का मामला है । बड़ी गंडक पर जो पुल अंग्रेजो ने बनाया था, वह 1924 मे टूट गया । चूकि उस वक्त तक अग्रेज चम्पारन मे जा चुके थे, इस लिए चम्पारन मे उनका कोई इन्ट्रेस्ट नही था । इस स्थिति में उन्होंने उस पुल को बनाना छोड़ दिया । कहते है कि एक बार उन्होंने शुरू किया था, लेकिन वह सिफ एक बहाना था । गाधीजी ने अंग्रेजो को चम्पारन से निकाल रखा था, इस लिए रेलवे ने—उस जमाने मे वी० एन० डब्लयू० रेलवे एक अंग्रेजी कम्पनी थी —चम्पारन को दुनिया से अलग-थलग रखा । जब पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तर बिहार में अंग्रेजो का स्वार्थ सिद्ध नही हुआ, तो बदला लेने की गर्ज से उन्होने उस पुल को छोड़ दिया । 1924 से आज तक न मालूम कितने नये पुल बने कितनी नई प्राजेक्ट्स बनी हैं और हिन्दुस्तान कहां से कहां पहुंच गया है, लेकिन उस पुल को नहीं छुआ गया है। उस पुल के बारे में वही घिसा-पिटा जवाब दे दिया जाता है, जो 1924 में लिखा गया था ।

[श्री गेंदा सिंह]

चम्पारन हमारे देश को गाधी जी की बड़ी भारी देन है । चम्पारन ने हिन्दुस्तान मे स्वराज्य की बुनियाद डाली । लेकिन चम्पारन को यह सजा मिली कि जब वह पुल टूट गया तो उस को नही बनाया गया । हम चाहते है कि वह सजा खत्म की जाये और वह पुल श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के हाथो से बनाया जाय, जो बिहार के वारिस है---बिहार के रहने वाले है । चाहे हजार दिक्कते हो उन का मुकाबला कर के गाधी जी के नाम और इकबाल को कायम रखने के लिए यह पुल जल्दी से जल्दी बनाया जाना चाहिए । मेरा सिर्फ यही कहना है । और छोटी मोटी बात मै नही कहूगा । बड बडे काम रेलवे मे हो रहे है । करोडो रुपये खर्च किए जा रहे है । हमारा ख्याल है कि यह करोड का नही होगा । करोड से कम का ही प्रोजेक्ट हो सकता है । पुल बडा है । ऐसी जगह पर पुल बनाने को कहा जा रहा है जहा यू० पी० और बिहार ये दोनो मिलगे और नेपाल को भी उस से लाभ होगा । सब का लाभ उस मे हो सकता है । उस को बनाया जाय ।

श्री राम भगत पासवान (रोसेरा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मै सर्व प्रथम रेल मत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हू जिन्होने समाजवादी ढाचे पर रेलवे बजट का निर्माण कर रेलवे विकास तथा रेलवे प्रशासन की स्वच्छता के कार्य मे एक नया कदम उठाने का प्रयास किया है । रेलवे हमारे राष्ट्र की रीढ है और हमारे हर विकास का आधार स्तभ है । अत सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस के विकास के लिए अधिक से अधिक धन दिया जाय ।

जहां तक उत्तर बिहार का प्रश्न है उत्तर बिहार हर दृष्टिकोण से पिछडा हुआ है । आज तक रेलवे विकास का एक भी कार्य वहा नही किया गया है । पुरानी लाइनो पर नये नये स्टेशनो का निर्माण अवश्य हुआ है । लेकिन नई लाइन के निर्माण का कार्य आज तक उत्तर बिहार मे नही होने पाया है । उत्तर बिहार का वह पिछडा इलाका जहा कई कई मील चल कर के लोगो को ट्रेन पकडने के लिए आना पडता है, चार मील की दूरी तय करने के लिये 40 मील का चक्कर लगाना पडता है वहा आज तक रेलवे लाइन के नव-निर्माण के लिए कोई भी कार्य नही किया गया है । मेरा निवेदन है कि उस इलाके म रलवे लाइन का होना बहत ही आवण्यक है । यह बहत ही सौभाग्य का विषय है कि हमार रेल मत्री महादय न उस पिछडे इलाके के विकास के लिए ध्यान दिया है और हसनपुर म सकरी तथा झझरपुर से लौकहा बाजार तक नई रलवे लाइन बिछाने का निणय आप न लिया है । इस से वहा की जनता का नइ जिन्दगी मिलेगी । हम उन से आग्रह करना चाहत है कि इस रेलवे लाइन के बनान का कार्य शीघ्र ही प्रारभ कर दिया जाय । हमारे उत्तर बिहार मे अकाल की स्थिति है क्योकि दो फसलो की बरबादी म मजदूरो की हालत बहुत ही कष्ट मे है । अगर इस रेलवे का काम इस समय प्रारम्भ कर दिया जाता है तो लाखो मजदूरो का रोजी रोटी मिलेगी और इस दुर्भिक्ष से राहत पा सकेगे ।

इस के साथ ही मै यह निवेदन करू गा कि बहुत दिनो से एक माग यह चली आ रही है कि समस्तीपुर से जयनगर तक ब्राडगेज लाइन बनाई जाय जिस का सर्वे भी हो चुका है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यह काम भी प्रारम्भ कर दिया जाय ।

[श्री राम भगत पासवान]

वैद्यनाथ धाम हिन्दुओ का बहुत बडा तीर्थ-स्थान है । हर साल लाखो यात्री वहा जाते है । उत्तर बिहार के भी बहुत काफी यात्री वहा जाते हैं । इसलिए समस्तीपुर से वैद्यनाथ धाम तक डायरेक्ट ट्रेन होनी चाहिए जिस मे यात्रियो को सहूलियत हो सके ।

रोसेरा एक सब-डिवीजनल टाउन हो गया है । इसलिए वहा हर गाडी रुकनी चाहिए । एक जी० एल० ट्रेन है जिस के लिए आश्वासन भी दिया गया लेकिन अभी तक वह गाडी वहा नही रुकती है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यह जी० एल० ट्रेन रोसेरा मे रुकनी चाहिए क्योकि वहा अब सब-डिवीजनल हेडक्वार्टर हो गया है ।

नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे और ईस्टर्न रेलवे मे समय की पाबन्दी नाम की कोई चीज नही है । अधिकाश गाडिया 1 घटे से ले कर चार पाच घटे तक लेट चला करती है । हम आशा करते है कि यह त्रुटि दूर की जाएगी ।

कही कही रेलवे स्टेशनो पर जो दुर्घटनाए होती है उस के बारे मे अधिकाश स्टेशन मास्टर यह शिकायत करते है कि समय पर आर० पी० एफ० वाले बुलाने पर नही आते है क्योकि उन का अलग विभाग है और हमारा अलग विभाग है । इस लिए आर० पी० एफ० का सहयोग स्टेशन मास्टर को हर वक्त मिले और समय पर मिले ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए । इस के लिए मैं मत्री महोदय से आग्रह करता हूं ।

तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियो की भर्ती मे यह देखा गया है कि कही कही हरिजन उम्मीदारों के साथ न्याय मे त्रुटि की जाती है । उन का कोटा रहते हुए भी दूसरे को रख लिया जाता है । कैंडीडेट अवेलेबल होते हुए भी यह कह दिया जाता है कि काम्पीट नही कर सके इसलिए दूसरो को रख लिया गया । यह धाधली नही होनी चाहिए इस के लिए मैं खास तौर से मत्री महोदय से आग्रह करता हू ।

पटना मे जो गगा पर पुल बन रहा है वह रेल-कम-रोड पुल बनना चाहिए । यह भी मेरी प्रार्थना मत्री महोदय से है ।

एक माग मै और करना चाहता हू कि बिहार मे एक रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन की स्थापना होनी चाहिए । इस के साथ ही सिमरियाघाट के बार मे मै निवेदन करूगा कि लाखो यात्री वहा पर आते है । स्टेशन वहा से 4 मील की दूरी पर है । यात्रियो को चार मील की दूरी पर उतार दिया जाता है जिस से उन्हे घाट पर आने मे असुविधा होती है । कम्प्लेटिव कमेटी मे कहा गया था कि घाट के नजदीक स्टेशन बना दिया जायगा लेकिन अभी तक वह नही बनाया गया । इसलिए वहा स्टेशन निर्माण का काम किया जाय यही मेरी माग है ।

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I, rise to support the Railway Budget. I congratulate our new Railway Minister for preparing this Budget within a short period of two weeks. It has his own thinking and outlook. Immediately after he took over there was some confusion and misunderstanding about the announcement of new railway lines as announced by the Prime Minister. But we are grateful to him for the statement made in this House that has cleared the atmosphere and some earth work has already been taken in hand on these lines.

New lines in the underdeveloped areas are giving opening to the people of those areas thus creating the desired infra-structure to increase the trade, commerce and industry and to add to the national wealth. So, I would plead that new Railway lines in any part of the country should be welcome to every Member of this hon. House.

Secondly, the freight income of goods transport is dwindling every year. The Public Accounts Committee has shown great concern about this. I feel this is due to the two reasons-one is the shortage of wagons and secondly due to the mishandling and misallocation of wagons. We should step up production of wagons in Railway Workshops, and there are private companies also who manufacture these wagons. But if we look to the chart about the progress of these companies for the last five years, we find that with the exception of one or two, the production of all these concerns is stepping down every year, not only because of shortage of steel, but because they want to avoid the obligations of payment of labour dues and taxes. I will quote one instance—K.T. Steel Industries of Ambarnath. There was a strike last year there. Labour was demanding their dues which were unpaid and there was firing and precious human lives were lost and the production of wagons went down. The production was put down deliberately. I would suggest that if you cannot nationalise these concerns, you should take over the management of those concerns whose production is dwindling every year and thus we should increase the production of wagons in this country.

About the Railway crossings, in the Fifth Five Year Plan Railways have asked for 50 crores for constructing over-bridges over the railway crossings. The Railway crossings hamper the speedy transport. I would suggest that if it is not possible to construct the over-bridges immediately, where electrification has been completed, automatic gates should be installed in place of ordinary gates. The automatic gates installed at Ambarnath and Shahad have given a great relief. All these railway crossings should have automatic gates. From Bombay to Karjat and Kasara and Church Gate to Vapi all the crossings should have automatic gates.

About the ticketless travellers I may say that Railways are losing a great revenue due to this ticketless travel. Deterrent penalty has never been envisaged. I would request the Railway Minister to examine the proposal and see that deterrent measures do not result in misuse by corrupt officers, otherwise there would be harassment to the people and revenue will be lost to Railways. I would suggest that long distance trains should have one conductor per bogie so that evasion can be fully met with.

About the third class fares, the Railway Minister has been kind to the common man i.e. the third class traveller. I would request him if this distance of 15 kilometres exemption is increased to 30 k.ms, it will be a relief especially to the suburban passengers. Suburban passengers from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras—these people travel daily. They travel not because they like to travel but because they stay far away from the place of business—30, 40 or 50 miles away for want of accommodation. Nearly 75 percent people travel standing in the trains, which are very overcrowded. I would request that instead of the present 6 bogies in these local trains, there should be 9 bogies. That will remove the congestion to some extent.

Lastly, regarding the proposal of reserving all the seats in the Deccan Queen from Bombay to Poona, it is a welcome proposal, but that should not cause harassment to the season-ticket holders who travel from Bombay to Poona for business, commerce or office work. There should be two bogies reserved for them as it was before, and no extra charge should be levied on them.

श्री नवल किशोर सिन्हा (मुजफ्फरपुर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अपनी पदोन्नति पर और रेल मंत्रालय का प्रभार ग्रहण करने पर मैं नये रेल मंत्री जी को हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूं। मुझे विश्वास है कि

अपनी प्रशासनिक क्षमता, बुद्धिमत्ता तथा दूरदर्शिता का उपयोग कर वे निश्चय ही उन कमियों को दूर करेंगे जिन से यह मंत्रालय ग्रसित रहा है। अभी हमारे सदन में जो बहस हुई है उस बहस में बहुत सी मांगें रखी गई और आलोचना भी काफ़ी हुई है, लेकिन रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में जो दो-तीन ज़रूरी बातें हैं, मैं उन की ओर ही आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

एक सज्जन ने कहा कि इस बजट भाषण में कोई कल्पनाशीलता नहीं है, कोई नयापन नहीं है, समय होता तो मैं डिटेल में जा कर बतलाता .....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to remind hon. members that they should not come between the speaker and the Chair. That is against parliamentary etiquette.

श्री नवल किशोर सिन्हा : इस समय मैं आपका ध्यान अंग्रेजी के बजट भाषण के पृष्ठ 17 के इस वाक्य की ओर ही दिलाना चाहता हूं—मुझे याद नहीं है कि किसी भी रेल मंत्री के भाषण में यह वाक्य पहले आया हो—

> "The principle that transportation infra-structure must evolve along the pattern determined by pre-existing economic viability needs to be modified to the extent that very often the creation of infra-structure themselves lead to additional demand and increased commercial prospects. In selected areas the calculus of short term economic returns must yield place to the long-term benefits through a policy of deliberate developmental expenditure."

मैं जानना चाहता हूं—अगर इसमें कल्पनाशीलता नहीं है, नया नेतृत्व नहीं है, नई बात नहीं है तो नई बात और क्या होती है। हमारे रेल मंत्री, सारा देश जानता है, एक प्रगतिशील विचारों के व्यक्ति है। इन्हें रेलों में कुछ दर बढ़ानी पड़ी है, उन दरों के लिये यहां पर काफ़ी आलोचना हुई है। इस तरह से सरकार द्वारा बढ़ाये गये हर कर की आलोचना करना, मेरे ख्याल में हमारी लोकशाही के लिये बहुत अच्छी बात नही है। जो दर बढ़े हैं—इसमें दिल्ली से मद्रास जाने वाले थर्ड क्लास के यात्री को सिर्फ 90 पैसे अधिक देने होगे, एक रुपया भी नही। इस तरह से अगर कर की दर बढ़ाई जाय और उस की भी आलोचना हो तो मुझे भय है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम एक संसद् सदस्य की हैसियत से शायद अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन नही कर रहे है।

रेलवे को जिन कठिनाइयो में काम करना पडता है, उस की तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिये। रेलवे में 3,380 करोड़ रुपये का कैपिटल-एट-लार्ज लगा हुआ है। पिछले 20 वर्षों में यह कैपिटल तीन गुना बढ़ा है, लेकिन डिविडैण्ड की दर चौगुनी बढ़ी है। क्या कोई पब्लिक सैक्टर ऐसा है जिस ने इस जमाने में इतना अच्छा काम कर के दिखलाया हो। हम को यह भी याद रखना चाहिये—जितना सोशल बेर्डन रेलवे पर है, वह दूसरे पब्लिक सैक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग पर नहीं है। अगर समय होता तो इस सोशल बर्डन का ब्रैक-अप आप को बतलाता, लेकिन इतना अवश्य समझ लीजिये, कि 130 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा रेलवे इस लिये उठाती है कि इस को कुछ सामाजिक सुविधायें देनी हैं, कुछ घाटा सहकर आपके सामान को ढो देना है, इसके बावजुद भी जो कर बढ़ा है, उस में न सबर्बन रेलवे टिकिट्स पर बढ़ा है, न फूड ग्रेन्ज पर, न साल्ट पर बढ़ा है। लेकिन उस के बाद भी फ्रेट के रेट की जो आलोचना होती है, मैं उस को बहुत स्वस्थ लक्षण नहीं मानता हूं।

[श्री नवल किशोर सिन्हा]

यह भी कहा गया कि आपरेशनल एफिशियन्सी को बढाने की कोशिश नही की जाती है । मैं मानता हू रेलवे मे आपरेशनल एफिशियसी बढाने की बहुत गुजाइश है, उस को बढाना चाहिये । लेकिन मुझे खुशी है इस बात की—कि आपरेशनल एफिशिनेन्सी बढाने के लिये रेलवे मे एक सैल बना है, जिस ने काम शुरू कर दिया है

रेलवे बोर्ड के सदस्यो की बडी आलोचना होती है । व्यक्तिगत रूप से किसी की आलोचना हो, कोई उन से नाराज हो, मुझे उस के बारे मे कुछ नही कहना है, लेकिन हमारा जो रेलवे बोर्ड है, उस के जो पदाधिकारी है, वे सारे ससार मे अपना स्थान रखते है । मै कोई बहुत-बढा-चढा कर बात नही कर रहा हू—आज हम इस हालत मे हैं कि अपनी एक्सपर्टाइज को एक्सपोर्ट करते है, बहुत से देशो के प्रतिनिधि यहा आते है और अपनी रेलो का विस्तार करने के लिए हमारी रेलवे से मदद चाहते है । मैं जाम्बिया का नाम ले सकता हू और भी अनेक देशो का नाम ले सकता हू ।

यहा सब तरफ घाटा हो रहा है — ऐसा कहा गया है । यह भी कहा गया है कि हमने अपने लक्ष्याको को प्राप्त नही किया है । पेराम्बूर का नाम लिया गया है । हमारी इन्टीग्रल कोच फैक्टरी वहा है । मैं आप को बताना चाहता हू कि यह वह फैक्टरी है जिस ने अपनी टारगेट को पूरा किया हैं । अगर हम इस तरह से अपने काम करने वालो के मनोबल को तोडेगे तो उस से काम नही चल सकता । आज हम वैगन्ज एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे है , इलैक्ट्रिक इन्जिन्स और रेलवे कोयले को एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे है, 20 साल से हिन्दुस्तान को इस हालत मे ले आना कोई मामूली बात नही है । क्या इस के लिये रेलवे को बधाई नहीं मिलनी चाहिये ?

मैं इसी सम्बन्ध मे एक और पहलू आप के सामने रखना चाहता हू । रेलवे मे फैट की आय गिरने की बहुत चर्चा की गई है है । सदन को मालूम होना चाहिये, जब रेलवे को दूसरे मत्रालय यह कहते हैं कि हमारे मत्रालय की उत्पादन इकाइयो के उत्पादन का यह लक्ष्याक है । उत्पादन होगा, उसका इतना भार रेलवे को वहन करना है और रेलवे उसी अनुपात से अपनी कैपेसिटी क्रिएट कर लेनी है, बाद मे उन मत्रालयो की उत्पादन इकाइयो के लक्ष्याक पूरे नही होते हैं । और रेलवे की कैपेसिटी अन-यूटिलाइज्ड रह जाती है तो इस मे रेलवे का क्या दोष है ?

एक सज्जन ने कहा —आप कैपेसिटी क्यो बढाना चाहते है ? क्या आप इतना सामान ढो सकेंगे ? 51,000 करोड रुपये की पाचवी पच वर्षीय योजना बनने जा रही है तो क्या रेलवे को इस के लिए तैयार नही होना चाहिए, अपनी कैपेसिटी को नही बढाना चाहिए । इतनी बडी रकम मे माल का जो उत्पादन बढेगा , उस भार को वहन करने के लिए यदि वह अपनी कैपसिटी बढाती है तो इस मे आप क्या आपत्ति करते हैं ?

यहा पर, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, धमकी के स्वर मे एक सदस्य ने एक बात कह दी, जो अच्छी नही लगी । कौन नही चाहता कि उस के शहर मे हो कर, उस के घर से हो कर फास्ट ट्रेन चले । मैं जब अपने घर से बम्बई और कलकत्ता जाते हुए जहाजो को देखता हू तो मन मे यह भाव उठना स्वाभाविक है कि यही पर लैण्डिग ग्राउण्ड होता तो यही से चढ कर चले जाते । लेकिन इस के लिए कोई ससद् सदस्य यह कहे कि आप इस ट्रेन को यहा नही रोकेंगे तो हम ऐसा करेंगे वैसा करेगे और धमकी के स्वर मे बात करे तो यह कोई अच्छा नेतृत्व देना नही

[श्री नवल किशोर सिन्हा]

है, हम अपने कर्त्तव्यो का पालन नही कर रहे हैं ।

इस समय सारे उत्तर भारत मे सिर्फ एक ही कन्वेशन का प्लान चल रहा है और वह है समस्तीपुर से बाराबकी । उस योजना का पहला स्टेज 56 किलो-मीटर का 1974 मे पूरा होना चाहिए—ऐसा हम लोगो से कहा गया है । मैं यह अनुरोध करूगा कि जो अवधि निश्चित की गई है वह उस अवधि मे जरूर पूरा कर देना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात—गण्डक योजना 29 लाख एकड जमीन की सिचाई की योजना है । दो साल के अन्दर 29 लाख एकड जमीन उत्तर बिहार मे पटने वाली है । रेलवे के लिए यह बहुत बडा काम है—उस क्षेत्र मे माल ढोने के लिए पहले से इन्तजाम कर के रखे । अगर आज कोई काम शुरू होगा तो 8–9 सालो से पहले पूरा नही हो सकता । इस लिए मैं चाहता ह कि हाजीपुर मे सुगोली तक का रेल की लाइन का जो प्रस्ताव रेलवे के सामने है, उस पर रेल मत्री जी विशेष ध्यान दे । सर्वे अभी से शुरू करा दे और समय आने पर उस लाइन को बनाने की कृपा करे ।

श्री अम्बेश (फिरोजाबाद) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रेलवे बजट का अनुमोदन करता हू परन्तु साथ ही मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मत्री जी के सामने कुछ कमिया भी रखना चाहता हू । बावजूद इसके कि जनता का प्रकोप चाहे मुल्क कानून नेचर का हो, चाहे पजाब के विद्यार्थियों का आन्दोलन हो और चाहे आसाम का भाषा का आन्दोलन हो, हम जानते हैं सभी का गुस्सा रेलवे पर उतरता है और उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि रेलवे की क्षति होती है, रेलवे की व्यवस्था मे कमी आती है । इसके बावजूद भी रेलवे मे कुछ कमिया है जिनकी तरफ मैं चाहूगा माननीय मत्री महोदय ध्यान दे ।

थर्ड क्लास पैसेजर्स का जो हाल है वह किसी से छिपा हुआ नही है । टिकट खरीदना, आरक्षण और उसके बाद डाक-गाडी मे चढना—यह सब थर्ड क्लास पैसेजर्स के लिए इतनी बडी समस्या है जिसका कोई अनुमान नही लगाया जा सकता है । इसके साथ ही वैगन्स न मिलने की एक बहुत बडी परेशानी है । व्यापारियो को वैगन्स मिलते नही । कोई न कोई बात का बहाना बना कर कह दिया जाता है कि वैगन्स उपलब्ध नही है । आज कोयले की परेशानी का मुख्य कारण यही हे कि वगैन्स नही मिलते है । इसी प्रकार से एक और बात है । फास्ट कम पसेजर्स ट्रेन चलती है जिनका किराया डाकगाडी के बराबर कर दिया गया है । जब वह गाडी चलती हे तो यह पता नही चलता कि दिल्ली से आगरा तक कितना समय लग जायेगा परन्तु उसका भी किराया डाकगाडी के बराबर होता है ।

एक बात और समझ म नही आती । आपने एक दो ट्रेन्स फास्ट ट्रेन्स चलाई हैं जैसे राजधानी एक्सप्रेस है या दूसरी कुछ ट्रेन्स है । उसमे 6 डब्बे पसेन्जर्स के होते हैं । मैं नही समझता आज के इस युग मे भी हम ऐसी फास्ट ट्रेन्स को चलाये जिनके लिए पटरियो के आधुनिकी-करण पर हम इतना अधिक खर्चा करते हैं परन्तु वह केवल 6 डिब्बो के लिए । हम क्यो नही ऐसी ट्रेन्स चलाते जिसमे 12–13 सवारी के डिब्बे लगते हो या 18 डिब्बे लगते हो जिसमे कि अधिक यात्रियो को हम ढो सके । लेकिन आज

[श्री अम्बेश]

थोडे से लोगो की आराम देने के लिए हम ऐसी फास्ट गाडिया चला रहे है और उसके लिए पटरियो की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए लाखो रुपया व्यय कर रहे है। मैं नही समझता भारत जैसे देश के लिए यह कोई न्यायोचित और न्यायसगत बात हो सकती है।

एक बात और है। हर साल रेलवे बजट मे कुछ पैसा बढाया जाता है माल ढोने के नाम पर। इस बार इन्होने कहा है कि 95 लाख टन माल हम ले जायेगे लेकिन मै उम्मीद करता हू यह 50 लाख टन से ज्यादा माल ढोने मे समर्थ नही हो सकेगे। लेकिन इसके बाद भी हर साल उसके नाम पर बजट मे यह पैसा बढा लेते है। एक बात और है परेशानी की कि रेलवे मे वैगन्स का दुरुपयोग होता है और वह रेलवे के आदमियो के द्वारा होता है। हर इम्पार्टेन्ट स्टेशन पर दो चार दिन यदि वैगन्स पडे रहे तो उसमे कोई अतिशयोक्ति की बात नही होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त लोको शेड्स मे कोयला और दूसरा माल उतारने मे 20 और 24 घटे तक लग जाते है। रेलवे कट्रैक्टर्स की एक और तमाशे की बात है। कभी कभी वैगन्स को राख भर कर इसलिए मूव कर दिया जाता है कि कही कोई यह न कह सके कि यह रोक कैसे दिया गया। रात भर मे उसको इस प्रकार से मूव कर दिया जाता है जब कि आज उद्योगो के लिए कोयले की आवश्यकता है, सीमेन्ट को ढोने के लिए वैगन्स की आवश्यकता है उस समय राख भर कर वैगन्स को मूव करा दिया जाता है। इसी प्रकार से पी डब्लू आई और आई ओ डब्ल्यू भी वैगन्स को बहुत समय तक खाली नही करते है। इसी तरह से कन्ट्रैक्टर्स की और भी बाते हैं। ओखला मे वार-फेज की जो दर है वह अशोका होटल के किराये से भी ज्यादा होगी। है मैं इस बात को मानता हू कि जल्दी से जल्दी वैगन्स को खाली कराया जाये परन्तु साथ ही इस विभाग मे कुछ ऐसी कमिया है जिनकी वजह से वैगन्स मूव नही होते। इसलिए जो कमिया है पहले उनको दुरुस्त करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता चाहिए।

कहा जाता है कि वैगन्स के जो इन्डेन्ट्स लगे रहते है वह कभी कभी झूठे इण्डेण्ट्स लगा दिए जाते है। मैं नही कहता कि झूठे इण्डेण्ट्स नही लगते है परन्तु एक और बात है कि झूठे इण्डेण्ट्स लगने की प्रथा इस कारण मे चली कि वैगन्स मिलते नही जिसमे व्यापारियो को परेशानी होती है। वे सोचते है दस लिखेगे तो दो मिल जायेगे। कभी कभी सौ सौ वैगन्स का इण्डेण्ट किया जाता है परन्तु मै नही समझता कौन आदमी इतने वैगन्स एक साथ प्रयोग मे ला सकेगा।

आगरा दाल और तेल की सप्लाई करता है। दाल साउथ मे जाती है और तेल ईस्ट मे जाता है लेकिन महीनो इस बात की परेशानी रहती है कि वैगन्स नही मिलते। यह जो खाने की चीजे हैं वह बडी आवश्यक है और उनके न मिलने पर लोगो को बडी परेशानी उठानी पडती है। मै समझता हू कि यदि इन वैगन्स की ठीक से परवाह की जाये दो सौ दो सौ वैगन्स रोज रेलवे को अधिक उपलब्ध हो सकते है।

डिब्बो की मरम्मत के लिए प्रति वर्ष 10–15 करोड रुपये बढ़ जाते हैं। यह तो आप जानते हैं कि हमे हर साल वैगन्स की शिकायत रहती है और हम चाहते हैं कि अधिक वैगन्स आये लेकिन अधिक वैगन्स इसलिए नही ला सकते क्योकि ट्रैक्स पर चलाने की अधिक क्षमता नही है परन्तु फिर भी हर साल मरम्मत

[श्री अम्बेश]

के लिए 10–15 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ जाते है । तो हर साल यह रुपया बढने का क्या कारण है ? एक तरफ तो ट्रैक्स की क्षमता नही है, अधिक वैगन्स चल नही सकते लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हर साल मरम्मत के लिए रुपया बढ़ जाता है । इस वर्ष रिवाइज्ड बजट में 25 करोड़ की बढ़ौत्तरी की गई है। 1971–72 में 298 करोड, 1972–73 में 309 करोड रिवाइज्ड 333 करोड़ और 1973–74 में 364 करोड कर दिया गया है । मैं नही समझता जब वैगन्स नही बढ़ रहे है, इंजन नही बढ़ रहे हैं, नई लाइनें नही बढ़ रही हैं फिर भी कैसे दो सालो मे 68 करोड़ बढ़ गया तब कैसे 20 परसेन्ट की इंक्रीज हो गई ? मैं चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री जी इसकी जांच करवायें कि यह कैसे हो गया । मैं समझता हूं कि यदि इस मद में बचत कर ली जाये तो जो किराये में 40–45 करोड़ की बढ़ोत्तरी की गई हैं उसको बचाया जासकता है ।

मैं एक दो बाते और कहना चाहूगा । फारेन कन्ट्रीज में रेलवे के कुछ परमानेण्ट एडवाइजर्स रहते हैं जैसे कि फ्रांस है, अमरीका, जर्मनी और रूस आदि । आपका आयात 10 परसेन्ट से भी कम रह गया है । (व्यवधान) । जब हमारी इम्पोर्ट पिछले सालों के मुकाबले बहुत कम रह गई है, 80 परसेन्ट से 10 परसेन्ट रह गई है फिर क्या वजह है कि फुल टाइमर एडवाइजर्स वहां रखे जायें । मैं समझता हूं कि उनकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । (व्यवधान) इसी प्रकार से सर्वे के नाम पर हर साल लाखों रुपया खर्च होता है । अब भी साउथ में एक एक सर्वे पर 15–15 लाख खर्चा हो रहा है मीटर गेज की ब्राड गेज में कन्वर्ट करने के सिलसिले में । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं देश में आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि नयी लाइनें बिछाई जायें बजाये इसके कि उनका कन्वर्जन किया जाय । यदि उस पर पैसा खर्च किया जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै आपका बहुत आभारी हू कि आपने मुझे रेलवे बजट पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया सबसे पहले मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करना चाहता हूं ।

श्री लालजी भाई . उदयपुर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नही है ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:. The bell being rung.....now there is quorum.

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि आज रेलवे के अन्दर जिस तरह की बातें कही जाती हैं उसके जिम्मेदार यूनियन के नेता हैं । डिमाण्ड तो बढ़ती गई लेकिन लोग अपने कर्त्तव्य को भूल गये । लोग काम चोर हो गये हैं, अपनी जिम्मेदारी को नहीं निभाते हैं और जब उन के बारे में कोई बात कही जाती है तो लेजिंडा रेलवे मंत्री, चेयरमैन, रेलवे बोर्ड के पीछे लग जाते हैं , तो इन को ईमानदारी से रहना चाहिए और एक मनुष्य को कम से कम 8 घंटे तक जम कर काम करना चाहिये पूरा काम अगर कर्मचारी करेंगे तो रेलवे का और देश का भला होगा ।

जहां तक वैगन की कमी का प्रश्न है यह बात सही है । मेरे पास कई तार आये हैं मेरे इलाके से, आज वहा अकाल पड़ा हुआ है लोग मजदूरी करते है, ईटों के भट्टे के लिए कोयले की जरूरत पड़ती है जो वैगन की कमी के कारण सप्लाई नहीं हो पाता है । मेरा क्षेत्र कृषि प्रधान है, वहां से अनाज बाहर

[श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल]

निकालने के लिए वैगन चाहिए । उधर से अनाज भेजे और आते वक्त मे कोयला भेज दे तो दोनो समस्याओ का समाधान हो सकता है । 20, 22 वर्ष से मैं जनता की शिकायते आप के सामने रख रहा हू, जो मेरा कर्त्तव्य है, और आशा करता हू कि मत्री जी और चेयरमैन साहब उस पर ध्यान देगे ।

चेतक गाडी जब से मरायरोहिला से चली है तब से वहा काम काफी बढ गया है । 11 बजे वहां से गाडी चलती है लेकिन धूप से बचने का वहा कोई प्रबन्ध नही है, न पानी से बचने का और न सर्दी से बचने का कोई स्थान है । कोई शैड वहा नही है । अगर किसी आदमी को प्यास लगती है तो उस को पानी लेने के लिए अन्दर प्लेटफार्म पर आना पडता है और कभी कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि वह लोग पकडे जाते है और बिना टिकट यात्री समझ कर उन पर जुर्माना किया जाता है । तो जब विभाग की आमदनी बढ गई है काम बढने से, उसी हिसाब से आप को कर्मचारी भी बढाने चाहिए ताकि जनता को सुविधाये मिल सके । आप को बाहर शैड की व्यवस्था करनी चहिए, लोगो के शौच आदि जाने की तथा पानी की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

हमारे यहा बीकानेर स्टेट रेलवे चलती थी । वह जब इडियन रेलवे से मर्ज हुई तो महाराजा गगा सिह द्वारा बनाया गया वर्कशाप जो वहा था वह भी रेलवे के अधीन आ गया और जो एग्रीमेट हुआ उस मे यह था कि इस के अन्दर नियुक्तिया करते समय बीकानेरियो का ख्याल रखा जायगा । वहा और कोई धधा नही है सिवाय इस वर्कशाप के, इसलिए मेरी माग है कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों में बीकानेर के ही लोगो को लिया जाय ।

जहा तक रेलवे क्रौसिंग की बात है, मेरा निवेदन है कि वह आज से 20, 25 साल पहले के बने हुए है लेकिन रेलवे मत्रालय के इजीनियरो ने यह कभी नही सोचा कि यहा का यातायात भी बढेगा । इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि रेलवे क्रौसिंग को या तो लाइन के नीचे से निकाला जाये या ऊपर से निकाला जाये ।

हरिजन और आदिवासियो की स्थिति 20, 25 वर्ष बाद भी वही है । उनका कोई भी आदमी आज तक न सी० पी० ओ० है और न ही इजीनियर है । जितने भी अच्छे पद है वहा कोई भी हरिजन नही है । अगर हरिजन इन स्थानो पर हो तो वह अपने लोगो का अवश्य ध्यान रखेगे । मेरी शिकायत है कि हरिजनो को समुचित प्रबन्ध देने की दिशा मे कुछ नही किया गया है । आशा है नये रेल मत्री जी इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देगे ।

अब देश मे डीजल इजन बनने है और धीरे धीरे उन का प्रयोग भारतीय रेलवे मे बढता जा रहा है । मेरी माग है कि इजन चाहे जहा बने लेकिन उस के छोटे पुर्जे बनाने की क्षमता बीकानेर वर्कशाप मे है । अगर डीजल इजन के छोटे पुर्जे वहा बनाये जाय तो बीकानेर मे चार, पाच सौ आदमियो को काम मिल सकता है ।

अन्त मे, चूकि समय कम है और आप भी घटी बजा रहे है, मैं इतना ही कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हू लोग थोडा ईमानदारी से काम करे और रेलवे विभाग मे जो भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है उसको दूर किया जाय ।

श्री उमेद सिंह राठिया (रायगढ़) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेल मन्त्रालय के बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खडा हुआ हू। मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी भागो मे वन सम्पदा और खनिज पदार्थ भरे पडे है। यह क्षेत्र पहले राजा महाराजाओ के अधीन रहा, स्वतन्त्र हुए 25 साल बीत गये है फिर भी उस पूर्वी क्षेत्र की तरफ रेलवे विभाग का या सडक विभाग का विशेष ध्यान नही गया है। मैं बिलासपुर सम्भाग के रायगढ जिले से चुन कर आया हू, उस के बारे मे चन्द बाते कहना चाहता हू। बिलासपुर सम्भाग मे कोरबा बडा भारी बिजली का उत्पादन केन्द्र है और कोरबा मे धर्मजयगढ, जसपुर तहसील होते हुए रेलवे लाइन को राची (बिहार) मे जोड दिया जाय। रायगढ जिले के अन्दर जसपुर तहसील मे बडा भारी बैरल का भडार है, सोने का पत्थर का भडार है, यूरियम और थोरियम है। इन भडारो से राष्ट्र को पर्याप्त मात्रा मे लाभ मिल सकता है।

इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश के सारगुजा जिले के मामरी क्षेत्र एव मेनगाट क्षेत्र मे बौक्साइट का भडार है, प्रतापपुर क्षेत्र मे यूरियम का भडार है तथा पश्चिमी क्षेत्र मे थोरियम का भडार है, मैथाथान क्षेत्र मे सेमी कोकिंग कोल का भडार भरा हुआ है जो देश की आवश्यकता को पूरा कर सकता है। सरगुजा ,, विश्रामपुर तक रेलवे लाइन गई है इसे अम्बिकापुर, सीतापुर, पत्थलगाव लैलुगा होते हुए रायगढ म नागपुर-हावडा लाइन मे जोड दिया जाय। उपर्युक्त खदानो के खुल जाने से अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्र मे जो भुखमरी है, सूखा पडा है बहुत से गरीब किसानो को और मजदूरो को काम मिल सकता है। इस क्षेत्र मे बिजली का फैलाव पूर्ण हो चुका है। मैं समझता हू कि रेलवे विभाग को रेल लाइन के जाने मे कोई तकलीफ नही होगी।

श्री साधूराम (फिल्लौर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने बडी मेहरबानी की जो मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया। जो बजट रेल मत्री ने पेश किया है उसका मैं तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हू। यह बजट बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन कुछ तकलीफे है जिनकी तरफ रेल मत्री का ध्यान दिलाना जरूरी समझता हू। मैं जालधर जिले मे फगवाडा का रहने वाला हू। वहा पर डीलक्स गाडी खडी करने के लिए कई चिट्ठिया लिखी हैं, कसल्टेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग मे भी बहुत दफा कहा लेकिन उस बारे मे अभी तक कुछ नही हो सका। काश्मीर मेल दिल्ली से जाते हुए फगवाटे मे खडी होती है लेकिन आते हुए खडी नही होती है। फगवाडा के वेटिंग रूम के बारे मे भी मैंने लिखा है लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नही हुआ है। अस्सी हजार लोगो का वह शहर है। वहा पाच कालेज है और चार पाच मिले है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हू कि वहा-काश्मीर मेल को आते हुए भी खडा किया जाए और डी लक्स को भी खडा किया जाए। इससे मेरा खयाल है कि बारह लाख लोगो को फायदा होगा। फगवाडा मे नवाशहर अगर जाए तो आगे पहाड आ जाता है और बेट का दरिया आ जाता है। वहा बहुत तकलीफ है। बहुत बार इसके बारे मे अर्ज किया है। अब फिर मैं इसलिए कह रहा हू कि मिनिस्टर साहब के कानो तक मै इस बात को पहुचा दू ताकि वह खुद इसके बारे मे फैसला कर सके।

जालधर और अमृतसर के बीच मे एक व्यास स्टेशन है। वहा राधा स्वामी मठ का डेरा है। लाखो यात्री वहा जाते हैं। उसकी इम्प्रूवमेट के लिए कई बार लिखा है और कसल्टेटिव कमेटी मै भी इसको उठाया है लेकिन कुछ हुआ नही है। इसके बारे मे मैं तफ्सील से

[श्री साधूराम]

लिख दूगा और चाहूगा कि मत्री महोदय इस पर भी विचार करे।

फिलौर एक छोटा सा शहर है जो मेरे हलके मे है। लुधियाना और जालधर के बीच मे यह स्टेशन है। वहा कोई बहुत बडी इडस्ट्री नही है। वहां फ्लाइग मेल को खडा करने के लिए मैंने बहुत कोशिश की है, लिखा है और कसलटेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंगो मे भी कहा है।

छ हजार आदमियो को फिलौर से लुधियाना और जालधर मजदूरी करने के लिए रोज आना जाना पडता है। वहा कालेज नही है और स्टुडेंट्स को, लडकियो को जालधर और लुधियाना पढने के लिए जाना पडता है। लेकिन फ्लाइग मेल को वहा खडा नही किया जाता है। अगर इसको खडा नही किया जा सकता है तो कोई ट्रेन आप ऐसी दे ताकि उनको सुविधा हो सके।

राहो का स्टेशन मेरे हलके मे एक टर्मिनल स्टेशन है। नवाशहर के आगे दरिया की बेट में वह है। पाच छ लाख की उसकी आबादी है। वह बहुत बैकवड इलाका है। वहा के लिए मैंने दो तीन बार नई गाडी चलाए जाने के बारे मे लिखा है और कहा है लेकिन अभी तक वह भी नही हुआ है। उन लोगो की तकलीफो को देखते हुए मैं चाहता हू कि मिनिस्टर साहब इधर भी ध्यान दे।

चडीगढ पजाब की राजधानी है और इस वक्त हरियाणा की भी है। उसको मेन लाइन पर लाया जाना चाहिए। रोपड तक तो मेन लाइन है। चडीगढ और रोपड को मिला दें और राहो और नवाशहर ले जाए तो उसके बाद लाइन होशियारपुर मे चली जाती है जो कि बहुत बैकवर्ड एरिया है। इससे उस सारे इलाके को फायदा होगा। मैं चाहता हू कि इस ओर भी आप ध्यान दे।

पजाब को नई लाइने न दे कर उसके साथ बहुत बेइसाफी की गई है। जब पाकिस्तान के साथ लडाई होती है या हुई थी तब क्या पजाब ने कम कुर्बानिया दी थी। पजाब के डिवेलेपमेन्ट के लिए रेलवे मिनिस्टर को जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए। हरियाणा, पजाब और राजस्थान मे नई लाइन बनाई जाती है तो मेरा ख्याल है कि लडाई के वक्त जो दिक्कते पेश आती हैं वे नही आएगी। फौजी और एम्यूनिशन लाने ले जाने मे आपको आसानी होगी। मै चाहता हू कि मिनिस्टर साहब चडीगढ को जरूर होशियारपुर से तलवाडा तक मेन लाइन पर ला कर मिला दे।

थर्ड क्लास का फेयर बढाया गया है। मैं चाहता हू कि पचास किलोमीटर तक इसको न बढाया जाए।

शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट एम्प्लायीज की बहुत बार शिकायते आपके नोटिस मे लाई जाती हैं। उनके साथ इसाफ नही किया जाता है। जो अबेलेबल वेकेसीज होती हैं उन मे भी उनको नही लिया जाता टालमटोल की जाती है। प्रोमोशन के मामले मे भी ऐसा होता है। ये जो सब बाते हैं इनकी तरफ मिनिस्टर साहब को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) मैं रेलवे बजट का समर्थन करता हू। ऐसा मालूम देता है कि सरकार ने तय कर लिया है कि पिछडे हुए इलाको के बारे मे उसने कुछ नही करना है। लेकिन हम ज पिछडे हुए इलाको के लोग हैं उन्होने भी तय कर लिया है कि हम अपनी आवाज

बुलन्द करते रहेंगे और आवाज बन्द नहीं करेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों और प्रदेशों की ओर यहां आज कम ध्यान दिया जा रहा है वहां बुन्देलखंड के पिछड़े हुए इलाके की ओर बिल्कुल भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। वहा ललितपुर से टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, पन्ना होते हुए सतना तक लाइन की मांग बहुत देर से चली आ रही है। वहां पर इमारती लकड़ी, चूना, सिमेंट और गल्ला तथा मछली, हरी सब्जियां बहुत अधिक पैदा होती है। ट्रकों से ये चीजें बाहर भेजी जाती हैं। हाल में मैं उस क्षेत्र के दौरे पर गया था। वहां पर तीन फुट मोटी लेयर की अठारह किलो मीटर क्षेत्र में मंगेनीज और निकली है। यह सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप हुआ है। और भी खनिज पदार्थ वहां निकलने वाले हैं। उस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि बुन्देलखण्ड के इलाके की ओर आप ध्यान दें।

झांसी और मानकपुर के बीच एक पैसेंजर गाड़ी चलती है। हम मांग करते हैं कि एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी झासी से इलाहाबाद तक दे दी जाए। पैसेंजर गाड़ी बारह घंटे में एक ही जाती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि झांसी से इलाहाबाद तक एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाई जाए।

लखनऊ से बम्बई के बीच एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी भी चलाई जानी चाहिए।

खजुराहो एक बहुत बडा टूरिस्ट सेंटर है। ताज एक्सप्रेस आगरा तक जाती है। इसको आप झांसी तक बढ़ा दें और वहां से टूरिस्ट्स को खजुराहो जाने के लिए बस मिल जाएगी और उनको बहुत सुविधा होगी।

ललितपुर एक ऐसा स्टेशन है जहां पर उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के एम० एल० ए० आ कर उतरते हैं। दक्षिण एक्सप्रेस का ललितपुर में स्टापेज नहीं है। वहा स्टापेज बनाया जाए और लोगों को टिकट दिये जाएं। दक्षिण एक्सप्रेस मद्रास से आती है। केटरिंग स्टाफ बदलने के लिए वह ललितपुर मे दो मिनट के लिए रुकती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां इसका स्टापेज बनाया जाए और टिकट बांटे जायें।

झांसी में जो रेल कारखाना है उसका कुछहिस्सा बम्बई चला गया था। उसको वापिस झांसी लाय जाए, यह भी मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

हमारे पास बराबर शिकायते आती हैं कि जहां पर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की प्रोमोशन का सवाल आता है उनके साथ भेदभाव किया जाता है और उनको प्रोमोशन नही दिया जाता है। उनको लिस्ट में से कोई कारण बता कर हटा दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर आप विशेष ध्यान दें और उनकी तकलीफों को दूर करें। साथ ही रिजर्वेशन का भी बराबर आप ध्यान रखें। चाहे प्रोमोशन हो या रिक्रूटमेंट हो उनका विशेष ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए।

सर्विस कमिशन की बिहार के वास्ते मांग की जा रही है। बम्बई में सर्विस कमिशन है। देखा गया है कि जितने लोगों को भरती किया जाता है सब महाराष्ट्रियन होते हैं। वहीं के लोगों को रखा जाता है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि एग्जैमिनेशन सेंटर अलग अलग जगह बनाए जाएं, बुन्देलखण्ड का झांसी मे बनाया जाए, मध्य प्रदेश का भोपाल में बनाया जाय और इसी तरह से दूसरी जगह बनाए जाएं और वही से अलग अलग उम्मीदवारों का चयन किया जाए। एक ही जगह से चयन न किया जाए।

SHRI R. N. BARMAN (Balurghat) I rise to speak on the Railway Budget, but I apprehend that I may have to reiterate the old demand which in fact is the demand of the people whom I represent here and who are pressing this for the last two decades. I mean the Railway link between Balurghat and Malda *via* Gajal.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I consider, in this Parliament, probably the assurance on my subject, which I will explain within a few minutes....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not few minutes, but only two minutes.

SHRI R.N. BARMAN is the only long-standing assurance of the Government which has not yet been implemented since Independence. Not to speak of only one, but all the Ministers who came to the Railway Ministry, not only assured but also committed in terms for the installation or laying of the railway link from Balurghat to Hilly from any convenient line either from old Malda *via* Gajal or from Kaliaganj of the N.F. Railway. Every time the people of that area question about the fate of the assurance given by Government, it is not less than a pity to inform you that the Member of Parliament from that constituency is not able to explain to the people what really the meaning of assurances or commitments is. Very recently....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why not hand over the speech to the hon. Minister ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : His is a maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But I am bound by the time allotted.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Recently, survey work has been taken up, but unfortunately the same record which has been playing since Independence has again been put into motion. I do not know when the survey work is going to be completed. I do not find a word about the time-limit for this project. I would be happy the Railway Minister could say a few words about it, and I am sure the present Railway Minister will, instead of merely giving us the assurance, actually give use the railway line.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Member should conclude.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN : In conclusion I would like to inform you, Sir, that in this 25th anniversary of our Independence, possibly this is the only biggest headquarters of the district which remains without a railway link in our advanced civilisation. Mine is a backward area and most of the inhabitants are Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. To fulfil the promise of Garibi Hatao envisaged by our Prime Minister, I request the hon. Minister of Railways to give this top priority so that the down-trodden Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of this backward area could relish the fruits of freedom in the real sense..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now he should conclude. The hon. Minister of Railways.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Sir, I am indeed grateful.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may continue on Monday.

Now, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi to move for leave to withdraw the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill—he is absent.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL —*Contd.*

(*Amendment of articles* 19, 22, *etc.*)
by Shri A. K. Gopalan

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri A. K. Gopalan on the 23rd February 1973.

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

We have taken 1 hour and 35 minutes and 25 minutes are left. Shri Ram Gopal Reddy was last on his legs.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : (Nizamabad) : Shri A. K. Gopalan has proposed an amendment to our Constitution. He has sought to amend three articles.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is not here.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : At these amendments, no party in this House will be more happy than the Jan Sangh. The Jan Sangh first proposed or included in its election manifesto the reduction of the voting age to 18. It had also said that people should have the right to work and earn a living wage. Shri Gopalan has borrowed these ideas from the Jan Sangh. On that count, I congratulate him.

SHRI R. R. SHARMA (Banda) : I anybody has borrowed any idea from anybody else, what is wrong in it ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : If am congratulating him.

Not only has he borrowed ideas from the Jan Sangh, he has borrowed ideas from the Congress also. The Congress is going to put a limitation on the property one can hold. Already we have enacted a land ceiling law. We have fixed the minimum of land one can hold and the remaining land has to be distributed. Similarly, legislation on a ceiling in regard to urban property is coming up. The Congress is doing all these things.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (Rajapur) : The Congress has borrowed from the Socialist Party.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Now we are all socialists.

Shri Gopalan has asked for many facilities like free medical aid, equal pay for equal work. free education up to matriculation and all these things. Already the Congress Governments are wanting to do more of these things. If his amendments are accepted, the whole Government of India will become a social welfare department.

श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The bel is being rung— Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Mr. A. K. Gopalan, even if accepted in toto, will make the whole Government of India a social welfare department, and no other work can be done. I do not know what his intentions are. Morever, he said that everybody should be provided with a rifle pistol or such other arms, I want to know for what purpose he wants all these things. You know even without these arms what has been done in Andhra and also in Tamil Nadu during 1949—52. We also know what they have done during the Naxalbari agitations We know that there are so many patriotic people in this country, but there are anti-social and unpatriotic people also. I am afraid that these people will take advantage of this.

In this connection, Mr. Gopalan quoted the example of Sikhs saying that they are having kirpans in their possession. I want to tell him that the Kirpan is being used by the Sikhs for the last hundred of years. More over the Sikhs are tsained in self-discipline by their gurus and saints. Before giving the arms to the people, similar training has to be given by the highest souls of the country. At present it is not at all advisable to give weapons to all people. What he has stated is, some goonde elements are having arms in their possession and also ammunition. I want to point out to him that if these arms and ammunition are possessed by anti-social people, the Government is always confiscating them. There are so many examples in this connection. What Mr. Gopalan said is that land is not being given to the poor people. That is not correct. The Congress Government is wedded to the distribution of land to the poor people.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset let me thank the Members who have taken part in this debate, especially Mr. Gopalan who has put forth his view of thinking over the whole matter. Some of my friends who have taken part in this debate have replied to the points raised by him, and they have thereby reduced my burden. I will, therefore, limit myself to the most important points that have been raised.

Sir, I cannot say when the Bill in question was conceived of by Mr. Gopalan, but the notice of his intention to move it was given on the 9th July, 1971, and the Bill was introduced in this House on the 5th August, 1971. Long thereafter, the .Consitution 25th (Amendment) Bill came up before both the Houses of Parliament and was passed and it became law on the 20th April, 1972. Unfortunately, the mover of this Bill, while speaking, did not refer to the provisions of the Constitution (25th Amendment) Act, because if he had referred to them, his present Bill would become infructuous. Therefore, he completely omitted those provisions and hammered on the provisions that he want to get incorporated in the Constitution. By this Bill, he wants certain amendments to article 19(f) and to article 31.

While speaking on his Bill, he gave the reasons for this Bill. 'It was for these very reasons that the 25th Constitution Amendment Bill had been passed. He says:

"Amendment to article 19 is being proposed in clause 2 for the purpose of conferring upon the State the power to amend and prescribe the ceiling on the ownership of all classes of property and also for purpose of protecting the right of the citizens to acquire and dispose of property within the prescribed ceiling. We do not favour concentration of wealth in the hands of a few individuals. We want all means of production to be owned by the State gradually. We want monopolies to be taken over by the State without delay, immediate nationalisation of key industries and giant enterprises. At the same time, we want to protect the rights owners of small and medium size personal properties and also private enterprises againstthe encroachment by the high-handed and power-cracy bureacracy.... Clasuse (3) of article 31 imposes a disability on the State legislaturee. If a measure is otherwise within the legislative competence of the State legislatdre and if the subject is one which can otherwise be dealt with by the State legislatures, I do not see any reason why they should be subjected to the control Union Council of Ministers. The assassent of the President really means the assent of the Union Cabinet. Then I come to clause 6 of my Bill. It seek to omit the first proviso to clause 1 of article 31A in which I have desired to remove a similar disability imposed on the State Legislaures."

The objective which the hon. Mover has mentioned is mostly achieved by the 25th Amendment. Broadly speaking he intends to provide in article 31(1)A something that is provided in article 19(1)(f) although he has used different words. His proposed article 31(1)(A) is almost similar to article 31(2) as it now exists as amended by the 25th Constitution Amendment Bill. The significance of the proposed amendments is now lost with the incorporation of article 31(1) Under the Constitution, a law made to give effect to the Directive Principles specified in article 39(B) and (C) cannot be challenged on the ground that they are inconsistent with or take away or abridge any of the rights conferred by articles 14 19, and 31. Therefore the proposals contained in clauses 2, 5 and 6 are not at all necessary; they have become redundant because the same object has been achieved by the 25th Amendment.

By clause 3 of the Bill he wants to transfer the Directive Principles contained in articles 39, 41, 43 and 45 to the Chapter on

Fundamental Rights. If that is done, it would become the duty and obligation of the State to protect and secure those rights. It would also necessarily create further financial expenditure for them, of a recurring and non-recurring nature.

I shall now take each one of them. In clause 3 he wants that another article 19A should be added.

First he wants the Right to work and to a living wage after attaining the age of 16 years and in clause 19A(3) he wants to have such assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement.

Persently, if you refer to Article 41 of the Constitution you will find the same things there. But the framers of the Constitution have stated—"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want." If what the hon. Mover says is accepted and if all these things are brought under the Fundamental Rights it will be the duty of the State whether it be the Centre or the State Governments to comply with them and to do everything possible. It has to be seen whether it would be possible within the financial resources of the country.

About the Right to work and to a living wage, this matter has been discussed more than once in this House and the Labour Ministry has given particulars as to what steps the Government has taken and is taking gradually to create employment potential in the country and certain other things. Even if we enlarge the Fundamental Rights to include the Right of Employment, it will remain a mere exaltation because there can be no right without a remedy. Give us scope to exercise this right by providing for unemployment insurance and unemployment relief as well as old age pension, this is wanted by the hon. Mover. I will just now put figures before the House to show whether this is in fact possible? According to the 1971 Census the number of persons who are above the age of 60 in this country is 3,26,92,765. If the proposal is accepted and if old age pension is provided and by taking 30@ of this number, a little over a crore would be the persons entitled for old age pension and that pension if it be a rupee a day, then the payment would be a crore a day *i.e.* Rs. 365 crores per year. Whether in the present economic situation we are in a position to find that much money for that purpose? It is true that some States are doing it. About five or seven States have already provided and they are giving some pensions and as and when funds are available the States are going ahead with that. U. P. and other States have already begun. It is a State Subject and the amount is to be paid by the State.

Then 19A(2)—the hon. Mover wants that free education be given upto Higher Secondary standard.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Chaudhary, you have said in view of the 25th Amendmen of the Constitution Mr. Gopalan's suggestions are infructuous. But practically 25th Amendment is only an enabling measure. He has tried to spell out the measures. What is infructuous about it?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHA UDHARY I will come to it later.

About education, he desires that it should be brought into the Fundamental Rights and every person should be eligible to have free education upto Higher Secondary standard.

I have figures here according to which in Andhra in all Govt. institutions education is free upto 10th class for boys and upto 12th class for girls. In Assam in Govt. school education is free upto class 3, in Bihar upto 7th for boys and upto 8th for girls, in Gujarat upto 7th for boys and upto 10th for girls, in Haryana it is free upto 8th for boys and upto 8th for girls, in Jammu and Kashmir education is free at all stages, in Kerala upto

Upto thefor boys and girls, in Madhya Pradesh upto 8th for boys and upto 11th for girls, in Maharashtra upto 5th for boys and girls and in Mysore upto 10th for boys and girls and so on in other States.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : What is the percentage of students under this scheme?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: I am coming. I am giving you that percentage.

At this moment 5,93,00,000 students are attending primary schools. There, of courses the education is completely free and Government efforts are that by 1975-76 all boys and girls upto the age of 11 i.e. in the age group of 6-11 shall get free education upto primary stage and by 1980-81 all boys and girls upto the age of 14 shall be getting free education.

It is in that direction that efforts are being made and we are gradually going ahead.

By sub-clause (3) the mover wants to have State assistance in the case of unemployment, old age and sickness. I have already referred to it and given the figures..

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : In which States are old age pensions given? In Tamil Nadu, there is destitute pension and only Rs. 20 is given.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi) : In H. P. there is old age pension of Rs. 25. It is proposed to be increased to Rs. 50 in the near future.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Since it is a State subject, I did not want to give the details. I will give the figures to the hon. member personally. I have them here with me.

By sub-clause (4), the mover wants free medical aid. I can get away by saying that is a State subject, but I want to give some figures. At this moment, we have 2,69,400 beds in hospitals which works out to about 0·5 bed per thousand. To have 2 beds per thousand, we need over 12 lakh beds. That is the target which we want to achive and we are working towards that.

By sub-clause (5) he wants to have equal pay for equal work. Hon. members might be aware that India has already acceptedILO Convention No. 100 concerning equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value. This was adopted in 1951. Under this, the ratifying countries have to ensurethe application of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers, without discrimination. The Convention provisions have been implemented satisfactorily. Looking to the vastness of this country, there may, however, be stray violations and whenever they are brought to our notice actions are immediately taken.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : In the drought affected areas of Maharashtra there is no equal wages for men and women workers.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : For that, you approach the State Government We have given them the money and it is they who pay.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Even in municipalities among the Harijan workers, men and women get differ wages.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY. The main purpose of the Bill would be found in sub-clause (7) of the proposed Article 19A i.e. the right to possess arms.

I would submit that such a right can be given only when every body in the country is in a position to possess arms. If such a right is given now, persons who are rich enough and who can own them will own them while the oppressed and down-trodden would not be able to it do. When this matter came before the Constituent Assembly, it discussed this matter and ultimately decided not to provide for it. I do not think any change has come about in the Situation in the country which warrants re-thinking on the decision taken by the Constitutent Assembly. I think we should stick to it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : What you are saying is dangerous. Even when we are economically well off, we should not allow this right.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: We will consider it at that time. At present we are against it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Are you withdrawing arms from the undesirable elements ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : The State Government have to do it.

By clause 4 the mover seeks the deletion of the provision about preventive detention. He wants article 22 of the Constitution to be deleted so that the power of preventive detention will not be available to the government. The House would agree that there are occasions when unsocial elements create trouble and difficulty in the maintenance of law and order and sometimes become a risk even for the security of the country. For that purpose it is essential that these provisions should remain. It is true that they should not be misused. *(interruptions)*. You may say that action against 'x' is misuse while I may say that it is proper use. I fully agree that it has to be used properly and discreetly against really unsocial elements only.

Therefore, for the reasons given by me it is not possible for Government to accept the amendments moved by Shri Gopalan. Unfortunately, he is not present here and we have not the privilege of listening what he has to say in reply to the debate. I have placed before the House the point of view of the government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The mover of the motion is not present here.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Shri Gopalan is unavoidably absent. But he has authorised me to reply on his behalf.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have seen that letter. But the rules do not permit him to give a reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : While the Minister was replying, I intervened and put a definite question. You can check up the records, if you desire. He said that all the amendments suggested by Shri Gopalan are infructuous, in view of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution. Then I pointed out that while the 25th Amendment is only an enabling measure, this spells out the measures. The Minister said that he will clarify this point at the end of this his speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has he anything to say on this ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Nothing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I put the motion to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be by Division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 10] **[15·31 hours.**

AYES

Baladhandayutham, Shri K.

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri.

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen

Bhattacharyya, Shri S.P.

Chandrappan, Shri C.K.

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Hazra, Shri Manoranjan

Krishnan, Shri E.R.

Lalji Bhai , Shri

Muruganantham, Shri S.A.

Roy, Dr. Saradish

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Sharma, Shri R.R.

Singh, Shri D.N.

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ambesh, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Bjapai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barman, Shri R.N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Chaturvedi, Shri Roshan Lal
Chaudhary , Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Daga, Shri M.C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Daschowdhury, Shri B.K.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dumada, Shri L.K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Hashim, Shri M.M.
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Kader, Shri S.A.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohammed Tahir, Shri
Mohsin, , Shri F.H.
Negi, Shri Partap Singh
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandit, Shri S.T.
Partap Singh, Shri
Paswan , Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patil, Shri C.A.
Patil , Shri E.V. Vikhe
Patil , Shri T.A.
Peje, Shri S.L.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rana, Shri M.B.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R.N.
Shenoy, Shri P.R.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Stephen, Shri C.M.
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Virbhadra Singh, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes 15; Noes 72.

The motion is not carried by the requisite majority

The motion was negatived.

15.33 hrs.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER : We take up the next Bill by Shri N. K. Sanghi to provide for the abolition of capital punishment.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore) : Sir I move :

"That the Bill to provide for the abolition of capital punishment be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am bringing forward this Bill not out of any sentiment, religious or merciful attitude. But, I think, today, in the present context of our society, this is a vital matter agitating the minds of the people, and in India also we should go ahead and abolish capital punishment.

15.34 hrs.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARI *in the Chair*]

This matter has been agitating the minds of sociologists, psychologists, criminologists, judges, lawyers and politicians for more than 200 years. Many countriesin Europe and other continents have already abolished capital punishment. This matter has also been discussed in his country for a very long time now. If I recall, in India also, this matter came up for discussion in the old Legislative Assembly in 1931 and that was raised by Shri Gaya Prasad Singh. There was the Rohtas case in Bihar prior to this matter was brought in the old Legislative Assembly. Five persons were sent to gallows and, later on, it was found out that with the connivance of the doctor and the sub-inspector of Police, these persons had been committed to the crime and sent to the gallows for no fault of theirs. This had created a great heart-burning and a feeling of remose throughout the country. Shri Gaya Prasad Singh was prompted to bring this Bill for the abolition of capital punishment.

Thereafter also, both in the Rajya Sabha and in the Lok Sabha, this matter came up four times. In 1958, Shri Prithvi Raj Kapur moved a Resolution in the Rajya Sabha which was withdrawn after a debate Another Resolution was moved by Shrimati Savitri Nigam in 1961 in the Rajya Sabha. That was negatived after a discussion. In 1962, Shri Raghu Nath Singh moved a Resolution in the Lok Sabha and a lot of discussion took place and, on an amendment moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur this matter was referred to the Law Commission.

Then, we had the Report of the Law Commission in 1967. Today, I would like to start this matter from where the Law Commission has ended . . .

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT (Kolaba) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. It is not only that the Law Commission has considered it, but the matter is before the Joint Committee on the Indian Penal Code Bill. When they are considering this matter, it is not necessary to discuss it here.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : This is not a matter of law. I am only referring to the Report of the Law Commission. They have made out various aslient points. I would like to quote what the Law Commission says. It says :

"It is difficult to rule out the validity of, or the strengthbehind, many of the arguments for abolition. Nor

*The following Members also recorded their votes :
Ayes: Sarvashri P. G. Mavalankar and Mahadeepak Singh Shakya ;
Noes : Shri Ram Chandra Vikal.

> does the Commission treat lightly the argument based on the irrevocability of the sentence of death, the need for a modern approach, the severity of capital punishment, and the strong feeling shown by certain sections of public opinion in stressing deeper questions of human values."

But finally they say :

> "Having regard however to theconditions in India, to the variety of the socia· up-bringing of its inhabitants, to the disparity in the level of morality and education in the country, to the vastness of its area, to the diversity of its population and to the paramount need for maintaining law and order in the country at the present juncture, India cannot risk the experiment of abolition of capital 'punishment."

This is the vital point that they have made in their Report.

What have the hon. judges and lawyers said in the Law Commission's Report ? The very idea that the capital punishment should not be abolished is based entirely on the social disparity. our society is divided into two classes, well-to-do and the poor, the down-trodden, people. The Commission thought that possibily the poor, the down trodden, people are more amenable to crimes. Would it be right to continue this punishment because a large majority of people are down-trodden? Is that the reason that capital punishment should not be abolished? Then, they say that there is the vastness of our country; that we are a large country. There are small countries who have done away with capital punishment. If it is good for a small country, it can also be good for a large country.

Further, they say that for maintenance of law and order, the capital punishment should not be abolished. I feel, all these arguments do not have any validity. I would say, the high dignitaries who have been looking into this matter have possibily been looking into this matter with the high-brow and feudalistic outlook, not from the common man's point of view.

What is the history of it? The capital punishment is a very old idea. More than 2000 years ago, there was a theory of "Eye for eye; blood for blood". But today the capital punishment is an anachronism. We have changed our values; we have changed our thinking. Now the demand of the time is that the capital punishment should be abolished.

Again, they say that this is to get the revenge; this is for the retribution of society Whose retribution are we talking of? Today, to kill somebody or to murder somebody is a heinous crime. I think, to punish that man by hanging or by sending him to the gallows is more heinous. Does the society have that right? Even if we think that there has got to be some retribution, what happens is that our judiciary is reluctant to award this punishment. Even then, there have been cases where people have been sent to the gallows without the crime being committed.

I would like to draw your attention to the Chessman case in California where the person was sent to the gallows after 12 years of legal battle when he had not killed anybody.

We have such cases in India also. I would like to draw attention to the fact that if, after somebody has been sent to the gallows something is found out or some doubts are created in the minds of the people that he has been wrongly sent to the gallows I am sure the society in India would like to hush up the matter rather than raising it again because the man has already been killed and does not exist in the society.

Many people have advocated capital punishment because it serves as a deterrent, such a punishment would create fear in the minds of the people, would debar people from committing such crimes. Here I would like to quote what the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* has given about abolition of

capital punishment. As you know, *Encyclopaedia Britannica* is a volume which has all the knowledge and background. This is what they say :

> "Regarding deterrence, it is well established by statistical studies th t (1) when comparisons are made between contiguous states with similar populations and similar social, economic and political conditions—some of these states lacking and other retaining capital punishment—homicide rates are the same and follow a same trend over a long period of time regardless of the use or non-use of capital punishment, (2) the abolition, introduction or reintroduction of this penalty is not accompanied by the effect on homicide rates that is postulated by the advocates of capital punishment; (3) even in communities where the deterrent effect should be great because the offender and the victim lived there and trial and execution were well publicised, homicide rates are not affected by the execution (4) the rate of policemen killed by criminals is not higher in abolition states than in comparable death penalty states. Capital pusnishment, then, does not appear to have a influence on the amount of trend of the kind of crime it is supposed to deter people from committing."

This is the opinion of learned people, as has been given in *Encyclopaedia Britannica* I think, the theory of deterrence and retribution has fallen to the ground.

In India, the people are of non-violent nature. Ours is a land of Budha, Ashoka and Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore, we have a particular thinking on this particular subject. We have always taken a non-violent attitude - *ahimsa* ; we have followed that path. It would not be out of place to mention here that Asia has produced almost all the religious leaders of the world - Jesus Christ. Budha, Mahavira. We belong to that continent. We must go a step ahead in this matter. (*Interruption*)

Capital punishment has been abolished in many countries. I have the statistics with me. In Luxemburg it was abolished in 1822 ; in Belgium in 1853 ; Portugal 1867 ; Netherlands 1870 ; Itlay 1890; Norway 1905 ; Sweden 1921 ; Denmark 1930 ; Switzerland 1942 and Britain 1965 (as an experimental measure) ; but now in Britain this punishment has been abolished finally in 1969 by parliament.

We have to think of the social conditions today. We are today developing social conditions in which we are going beyond times. The Supreme Court gave a judgment which hurt millions of people as far as property right was concerned ; to debarred people from having social justice. The Supreme Court also gave judgment regarding retention of the privileges and privy purses of princes. which went against the interests of people. And we have made Constitutional changes because of the demand of time. We must abolish the capital punishment also to be in tune with the idea of developing a higher society and value for life.

I would also like to bring to your attention the fact that in Ceylon also capital punishment was abolished. The Commission which looked into it had said :

> "In deciding on the wisdom of retention or abolition of capital punishment reliance cannot be placed on there being any greater deterrence to potential murderers by imposing capital punishment on a few than by imprisoning all convicted murders."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Clon re-introduced it.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Sir, the modern trend in India is that we must have penal reforms. We have today accepted the policy that the criminal has to be reformed He has to be improved. To-day we are improving our jails. We are seeing that a better treatment is given to them and to

[SHRI N.K. SANGHI]

day, in case we abolish the capital punishment, I am sure, we will go a step forward and see that the theory of improving the derelict is improved.

Sir, how does the murder take place? We have seen that most of the murders are not premediated. They come up in the heat of temper. Because of certain social circumstances, people get charged up; that is why they commit murders and it is under those circumstances that murders take place. Certainly, it is the responsibility of the society to see that the criminal or the murderer is improved and he is not sent to the gallows. To-day, whom you are punishing by sending him to the gallows ? It is not the criminal who has committed the offence and who is being sent to the gallows. It is his family, it is his parents and it is his childern who will suffer. I will remind you as to what happens on the day when a man is sent to the gallows. The man is told that he is being sent to the gallows. The family people are called. They are supposed to meet. Every body weeps in the night. The childern are made to weep and the last twelve hours become an era for him and every hour becomes a year for him. This is the way the whole life is taken and this is how the tragedy of life takes place and this is how the importance of life is destroyed. And, I feel, Sir, it is high time that we give some thoughtful consideration to this very serious matter.

What is our judiciary doing in this particulars matter ? We have seen heinou crimes taking place in India . But we find that when the case comes up tbefore the Judges, they are also very lenient. Possibly, they have no mental attitude to send the criminal to the gallows. In most of the cases they say 'All right, we give you life imprisonment' and they are let off. In case somebody is really sentenced to death what do we see ? They go in appeal to the High Court and there again, if they fail, they go to the Supreme Court and more often, the punishment of death penalty is commuted to one of life imprisonment. Latter on, even if there are some unfortunate people who are sent to the gallows by the Supreme Court, under Article 72 and 161 we have provided the prerogative of the President and the Government to see that clemency is given to them. These Articles are being untilised effectively in this country. In case of many people who are being sentenced by the Supreme Court to be sent to the gallows, we find that clemency is given to them and life imprisonment is given to them.

So, we see an undercurrent that is running through the minds of the people, whether it be Judges or lawyers or common people or the criminal or the family of the criminal or it is the respected President or the Governor, that the man should not be hanged.

I have got here figures from the Home Ministry's report. In 1968, there were 225 people who were sentenced to death and 154 were commuted by the President and the Governors. In 1969, there were 7 mercy petitions, All of them were granted and the sentence commuted to life imprisonment. In 1970, there were 33 mercy petitions and seven were given clemency. So, this is the situation in the country and if this is the situation, what is wrong if we abolish the capital punishment. We do not have to go step by step. What we really do not do in practice, we should do it effectively by law. Let everyone feel that he will not be sent to the gallows. You can certainly change the law, keep him in jail for a longer period, make it 14 years or 20 years. This is what we should do.

I would like to draw your kind attention to this question of clemency which is the prerogative of the Governor and the President. What has happened in the case of dacoit Tehsildar Singh ? He was a terror in the whole of Madhya Pradesh. He was a notorious dacoit. He committed a number of murders. He has committed all sorts of barbarities, but, ultimately, he was sentenced to life imprisonment. This is what we have done. What

are we doing in Madhya Pradesh now ? We find a number of dacoits have surrendered now. I am sure they will be sentenced to life imprisonment ultimately. of course we say that the laws are not being changed To-day, for the dacoits, for the average man I feel a re-thinking on punishment, on capital punishment has got to be gone into.

We have seen many people are also sent to the gallows. But about the prerogative of the President and the Governor, who does get this clemency ? The man who is affluent, the man who has got affluent relations—he is able to claim clemency. He is able to make a mercy petition and then only he gets some sort of clemency But what about the poor, down-traoden criminal ? He has no money. He does not understand. He is illiterate. He is not able to make a mercy petition. In that case, he does not get any benefit. This is what it is.

I would like to invite Mr. Mirdha ji's attention to what the Prime Minister said. While replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry in May, 1972, the Prime Minister posed the question to the Members of Parliament and people to give thought if capital punishment is to be retained. She herself called it a controversial subject. I am sure it is still a very controversial subject. This matter has been discussed in this House and the other House more than four times and it is high time that we take a positive decision. Many countries have followed this path and there is no harm in following it.

This House is sitting for more than six months in a year and if anything goes wrong after abolition of the Capital punishment, I am sure, the Members will be quite competent to reverse the matter.

What happened in Britain, Sir. When in 1965 the Capital punishment was abolished in Britain they debated the matter and said, "We will give it a trial for five years." In 1969 the matter was re-considered and Capital punishment abolition was passed by free conscience voting—343 for abolition and 185 against it. The bill was passed in 1969 and finally it was put on the statute book. It was being practised from 1965. I think if we have any parallal thinking with U.K.'s working I am sure, we should also see that this Capital punishment is also taken away and abolition is brought on our statute book.

Today we are celebrating 25th Anniversary of our Independence and I will appeal to the hon. Minister that it is high time we make a social reform. We do not believe in Capital punishment ; our legislature does not believe in it and our judiciary also does not believe in it. It is high time we accept this philosphy on the 25th Anniversary and do away with Capital punishment.

I would also like to draw your attention to the Supreme Court judgement in Jagmohan Singh vs. the State. Jagmohan Singh was sent to the gallows. He had contended that it was violation of the fundamental rights. The hon. judges of the Supreme Court were good enough to say that it was not a violation of the fundamental rights. They said that it was entirely in the hands of the legislatures, in the hands of the Parliament to abolish Capital punishment and they would be competent to abolish the Capital punishment.

What do we find lately ? The recent Indian Penal Code Bill that you are bringing and the Indian Criminal Procedure code that you have brought you have yourself amended the Capital punishment matter. You have said that in case Capital punishment is being given to anybody will state reasons for that. In fact , if the hon. Judge does not mention any reasons for the Capital punishment that will not be taken as constitutional. You have yourself provided deterrents. You have provided deterrants for the judiciary to see that you will not award Capital punishment unless you have given valied reasons for the same. In the Criminal Procedure Code you have fruther said that in case the Sessions judge lays the guilt of Capital punishment on any person he will refer the matter to the High Court. Unless this is done and

confirmed he will not be sent to the gallows. This is what you have done to bring about the changes. But, I think, it is not the time to bring half-hearted changes.

Sir, we are talking always in our economic and political life about Gandhiji. I would like to narrate a very small incident about Gandhi ji. Kakasaheb Kalelkar has recorded in his stray glimpses of Gandhiji, an incident in Yeravada Jail, as the jailor as was usual with him, failed to visit Gandhiji as he had to attend a hanging in that morning :

> "This upset Bapu badly. His face changed and he said :"I feel I am going to be sick." Bapu knew that the gallows were situated not very far from where he lived. The moment that he heard a man had been hanged so near us only the previous day, his mind built up a picture of the whole thing and he felt so upset that I got quite frightened."

I would also like to repeat a few words that Gandhiji had written in Harijan of March 19, 1937 :

> "I do regard death sentence as contrary to Ahimsa". Only he takes life who gives it. All punishment is repugnant to Ahimsa. Under a state governed according to the principles of Ahimsa, therefore, a murderer would be sent to a penitentiary and there given every chance of reforming himself. All crime is kind of disease and should be treated as such."

Sir, with these few words I feel that the House will consider the matter of abolition of Capital punishment. This is a very important matter. I think it is a social subject. Today we have a change in our thinking. We are making a social change in our country. We are bringing social changes by constitutional amendments, when we are looking to the dacoits from a different angle ; when the Indian Penal Code is undergoing change and when the minds of the people are being agitated, I am sure, you will give it a thoughtful consideration and accept this Bill as I have presented.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill to provide for the abolition of Capital punishment be taken into consideration."

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion there on by the 1st October, 1973."

MR. CHAIRMAN : This amendment is also before the House now.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia) : I support this Bill. I support the purpose for which the hon. Mover has brought forward this Bill. He has given legal reasons for this purpose. But I am giving my support to it from a different angle. I feel that it will add to the prestige of our country, and when we are speaking of socialism, we should end this system of capital punishment because that will add to our dignity.

Now that we have accepted socialism as a principle, we must know that man is not born as a criminal. We must accept this basic fact. It is the situation that creates criminals. In our country there is poverty, unemployment, high price and therefore, there is discontent, and discontent goads a person or a number of persons into criminal activities. When we change the social system for the good of humanity so that every person in our country can have a healthy living, then there will be no crimes But till then, if there are criminals in our country, we must make the situation which compels one to be a criminal as being responsible for it. But the situation can be changed so that people will have the right to live and live free from want, and none will be compelled to be a criminal. That situation can be created and must be created and will be created.

[Shri S. P. Bhattacharya]

With this outlook, we should abolish the system of capital punishment. There may be diseased persons in society, but provision must be made for seeing that they are treated in the hospital.

With these words, I fully support the Bill.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : सभापति महोदय, किसी भी राष्ट्र को लाइफ लेने का अधिकार नही होना चाहिये जिसे वह दे नही सकता है । मुझे एक बहुत पुराना निर्णय याद आ रहा है । मैं रेफ्रैंस भूल रहा हू । लेकिन फैक्ट्स बताना चाहता हू । मर्डर के आफेंस मे दो आई विटनैसिस पेश हुई । सैशन जज ने आई विटनैसिस पर विश्वास करते हुए कैपिटल पनिशमेंट एवार्ड कर दी । हाई कोर्ट ने उस फैसले पर अपनी मुहर लगा दी । उस आदमी का एक्सीक्यूशन हो गया । लेकिन छः महीने के बाद जिस आदमी के कत्ल पर उसको सजा हुई थी वह आदमी बाजार मे घूमता हुआ दिखाई दिया । क्या आप बता सकते है कि जिस व्यक्ति को झूठे कत्ल के इल्जाम में हैंग कर दिया गया, उस के परिवार के पास क्या रेमेडी है ? इसी लिए आज संसार के सम्मुख यह प्रश्न उपस्थित है कि कैपिटल पनिशमेंट-मृत्युदंड—को पीनल कोड मे रक्खा जाये, अथवा नही । इस संदर्भ मे श्री सांवी ने जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करना चाहता हू ।

16-00 hrs.

इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी बहस होने से पूर्व विधि के विकास पर एक दृष्टि डालना आवश्यक है । किस तरह से समाज बना और किस तरह से उस समाज में एक व्यवस्था रखने के लिए, ला एंड आर्डर के मेंनटेनेंस के लिए, कानून की उत्पति हुई और किस तरह से उस कानून ने ये सजायें बनाई, ताकि आदमी कोई अपराध करने से डरे । अब समाज प्रगति करते हुए इस स्टेज पर आया है कि हम हर एक बात को सुधारना चाहते है । तो फिर इस मे क्या आपत्ति है कि जिस आदमी ने किसी का मर्डर किया है, उस को हम मृत्यु-दंड देने के बजाये लम्बे समय के लिए जेल में रख दें और इस तरह उससे सुधारने का चांस दे ? मेरा निवेदन है कि किसी भी बीमारी की तरह क्राइम-अपराध—भी एक बिमारी है और उसका अच्छी तरह से डायगनोसिस होना चाहिए और यह पता लगाना चाहिए कि किसी व्यक्ति ने किन कारणों से कोई अपराध किया है । वे कारण सामाजिक और राजनैतिक भी हो सकते हैं और धार्मिक या व्यक्तिगत भी हो सकेते है । लेकिन अगर उनका निराकरण किया जायगा, तो मुझे विश्वास है कि हम इस समस्या के मूल तक पहुंचने मे सफल हो सकेंगे और एक युग ऐसा आयेगा, जब हमारे यहां कैपिटल पनिशमेंट देने की आवश्यकता ही नही पडेगी ।

विश्व के बहुत से देशों ने इस पनिशमेंट को समाप्त कर दिया है और उनका अनुभव यह बताता है कि वे घाटे में नहीं रहे । इस बारे में कई देशों में जनमत संग्रह हुआ है और बड़े बड़े जूरिस्ट्स ने यह मत प्रकट किया है कि कैपिटल पनिशमेंट की आवश्यकता नही है और उस को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए ।

मैं श्री सांघी के इस बिल का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करते हुए सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह इस को स्वीकार कर ले और कैपिटल पनिशमेंट को समाप्त कर दे ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, श्री सोधी ने जो बिल पेश किया है, उस के विषय के बारे में विधि-विशेषज्ञों की कई रायें हैं । मैं ने इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में यह एमेंडमेंट पेश किया है :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st October 1973."

मालूम हुआ है कि ला कमिशन ने इस बारे में कुछ निर्णय लिये है। मैं ला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में से कुछ पैराग्राफ़ आपकी सेवा में रखना चाहता हूं :

"First among the punishments provided for offences by this Code stands death. No argument that has been brought to our notice has satisfied us that it would be desirable wholly to dispense with this punishment. But we are convinced that it ought to be very sparingly inflicted, and we propose to employ it only in cases where either murder or the highest offence against the State has been committed."

ला कमीशन ने इस सम्बन्ध में ये रीज़न्ज़ दिये हैं :

I death sentence is removed, the fears that come in the way of people committing murders will be removed. Do we want more of murders in our country or do we want less of them? Death sentences are awarded for the security and protection of society so that every individual, so far as it is possible, may live in peace. Taking a realistic view, so long as society does not become more refined....."

I stress this point—

"death sentence has has to be retained. The security of the society as well as individual liberty of every person has to be borne in mind. Capital punishment is needed to ensure the security. Moreover, many countries or States had to reintroduce capital punishment after abolition."

Again they have reintroduced it.

श्री सांघी और जनसंघ के माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ भावुकता और आदर्श की बाते कहीं हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ों टन गीता और बाइबल बिक चुकी हैं, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि क्या उन के अनुसार रत्ती भर भी आचरण होता है या नहीं। लोगों ने सभ्यता का मुलम्मा लगाया हुआ है और वे ऊपर से बड़े रिफ़ाइन्ड हो गये हैं, यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन क्या उन के हृदय मे सौन्दर्य निखरा है, क्या हमारे समाज में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि मानव-मानव के परस्पर सम्बन्ध इतने गहरे और सुन्दर हो कि हर एक आदमी उस सौन्दर्य का आनन्द उठा सके ? यह ठीक है कि हमारे यहां एक सिविलाइज्ड सोसायटी है, लेकिन हम सब अन्दर से खाली हो रहे है, हम मे मारल बैंकरप्ट्सी आ गई है और हम सब भौतिकतावदी बन गये है।

आज आदमी गाड-फ़ीयरिंग नही रहा है। पहले जो आदमी कोई कुकर्म या अपराध करता था, उस को बहुत ग्लानि होती थी और वह प्रायश्चित करने के लिए अपने जीवन का अन्त कर लेता था। आज ग्लानि का तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं है, लेकिन अगर कोई मरना भी चाहे, तो दफ़ा 309 के अनुसार उस पर आत्म-हत्या के आरोप मे मुकदमा चलाया जाता है। आज आत्म ग्लानि जैसी कोई वस्तु नही रह गई है और हमारा समाज भौतिकतावाद की तरफ जा रहा है। आज हमारे देश में केवल 22 परसेंट एजूकेशन है और वह एजूकेशन भी अंग्रेजों की है। अगर हमारी अपनी एजूकेशन होती, अगर हम अपने शास्त्रों, ग्रन्थों और अपनी नीति के अनुसार पले होते, तो हम गाड-फ़ीयरिंग होते और हम समझते कि हमें अमुक बुरा काम नहीं करना चाहिए। लेकिन वर्तमान एजूकेशन का परिणाम यह है कि आदमी डर से बिल्कुल ख़ाली हो गया है।

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

मर्डर्ज भी कई तरह के होते हैं। आज-कल लोगों को विश्वास और मुहब्बत मे भी मारा जाता है। वे लोग भी लाशों के समान हैं, जो समाज में कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। सवाल यह है कि आज हमारे देश में जो स्थिति है, उस को देखते हुए क्या हम को एकदम यह कदम उठा लेना चाहिए। कल अखबार में यह समाचार था कि एक आदमी फांसी की इन्तजार करते करते पागल हो गया। मर्सी पेटीशन वगैरह देने में दो वर्ष से अधिक समय हो गया और वह अपना मानसिक संतुलन खो बैठा।

मैं समझता हूं कि हमें इस बारे में डीटेल में अध्ययन करके यह सोचना चाहिए कि किन किन मामलों में मृत्युदंड को रखना चाहिए और किन किन में इस को एवालिश कर देना चाहिए। यह नही सोचना चाहिए कि एकदम यह निर्णय कर के हम कोई बड़ा क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठा रहे हैं। श्री सांत्री ने कहा कि हम अपनी आजादी की रजत-जयन्ती मना रहे है। उन्होंने बड़े बड़े लोगों की बात कही। इस कैपिटल पनिशमेंट को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कई तरीके से समझाया है। जजेज जब कोई कैपिटल पनिशमेंट देते हैं तो वह अपनी कलम तोड़ देते हैं। वह उस निब को तोड़ कर फेंक देते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब कलम महंगा हो गया है, अब नहीं करते।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : कुछ भी हो, लेकिन वह इस को बहुत बड़ा समझते है। मगर कुछ सर्कमस्टांसेज ऐसी आती हैं जिस के अन्दर जजेज को करना पड़ता है। आप को मैं कुछ छोटे छोटे जजमेंट्स सुनाता हूं जिस से आप यह सोच सकें कि ऐसी हालत में क्या करना चाहिए :

"In one case, Begu v. the King Emperor, the Co ıt pointed out that where the murder committed is particularly a cruel and revolting one, it is necessary to examine the evidence with more than ordinary care, lest the shocking nature of the crime might prevent a dispassionate judicial scrutiny of the facts and law."

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह 1947 से पहले का है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : नही यह उसके बाद का है।

मै यह बताना चाहता हूं कि वह इस तरह से आसानी मे यह पनिशमेंट नहीं देते है। बहुत सोच समझ कर के जब कोई रास्ता नही रहता तब आखिरी कैपिटल पनिशमेंट वह देते है। एक और छोटा सा उदाहरण मै आपके सामने रखता हू :

"Sentence of death was, in this case replaced by the sentence of transportation of life, having regard to the time that had elpased since the offence and to the fact that the probable motive was one of prevention of cruelty to a helpless woman—to a wife who was ill-treated by her husband. (In this case, the husband was murdered by the accused. The husband used to ill-treat his wife. The accused murdered the husband for protecting her from this cruelty."

इस आफेंस में उन्होंने उसे ट्रांसपोर्टेशन आफ लाइफ दिया है। तो आप जो यह कहते हैं कि कैपिटल पनिशमेंट बिलकुल इंडिया में खत्म कर देनी चाहिए, अगर आप हाई कोर्ट के और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट्स को देखें तो बहुत एक्सेप्शनल केसेज में वह यह पनिशमेंट देते हैं। जहां बिलकुल कोल्ड ब्लडेड मर्डर होता है वहां देते है। इसलिए इस प्वाइंट को हमें बैठ कर अच्छी तरह विचार करना चाहिए। सारे जनता के बड़े बड़े विशेषज्ञ यहां बैठे हुए हैं, अभी

हमारे समाजवादी नेता मधुदण्डवते साहब इस बात पर बोलेंगे। तो इस पर हमे अच्छी तरह विचार करने की आवश्यकता है क्योकि समाज के अदर आदमी बडे क्रूर और दुष्ट भी है। कई कई आदमी ऐसी क्रूर और दुष्ट प्रकृति के होते है कि उनको कितना भी उपदेश दो गीता का उपदेश दो कुछ भी करो वह अपनी आदत प्रकृति नही छोडते। कुछ प्राणी समाज के अन्दर ऐसे हिसक होते है कि अगर यह बिलकुल ही हटा दे और वह हत्या करने का नगा ताण्डव शुरू कर दे तो वह किसी तरह ठीक नही होगा। इसलिए सारी स्थिति को देख कर हमे कैपिटल पनिशमेट के बारे मे निर्णय लेना चाहिए। इस प्रकार एकदम निर्णय नही लेना चाहिये कि बिल्कुल फासी की सजा हटा दी जाय। आज कल तो एकोनामिक आफेस लोग करते है। (व्यवधान) . तो यही मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर एकदम निर्णय नही लेना चाहिए।

श्री बसत साठे (अकोला) सभापति महोदय, यह जो बहुत सुन्दर प्रस्ताव साधी जी लाए है उस के लिए मैं उन का अभिनन्दन करना हू। यह प्रस्ताव विचार करने लायक है और विवादग्रस्त प्रश्न भी वह है।

एक बात मेरी समझ मे नही आई। साधी जी ने यह कहा कि ज्यादातर इस तरह के जो गुनाह होते हैं खून के वह प्रीमेडिटेटेड नही होते है। और यह बात सच है। हम लोग जिन को अनुभव है अदालतो मे प्रैक्टिस करने का और जिन के सामने ऐसे मौके आए है इस तरह के मुल्जिमो के लिए पैरवी करने के उन्हें इस के बारे मे जानकारी है। मैं आप से कहता हू कि ज्यादातर इस तरह के गुनाह उस मौके के जोश या आवेश मे हो जाते हैं या आदमी अपने को खो बैठता है, उस हालत मे हो जाते हैं और ऐही हालत मे उस को मौत की सजा हो जाय यह ठीक नही, नही होनी चाहिए। लेकिन जहा जानबूझ कर सोच समझ कर या किसी राजकीय या अन्य सामाजिक दुष्टता के हेतु कोई किसी की जान ले ले तो फिर उस व्यक्ति को समाज मे रहने का अधिकार क्या होना चाहिए? यह जो कहा गया कि व्यक्ति का आप जीवन देते नही तो लेने का अधिकार नही है, गाधी जी को कोट किया मैं समझता हू कि यह आउट आफ काटेक्स्ट है। गाधी जी तो बहुत महान आत्मा थे। लेकिन मै इस के आगे जा कर पूछता हू कि क्या यह व्यक्ति जो समाज मे रहता है वह पैदा हो सकता था यदि समाज न होता? दो व्यक्ति का भी समाज होता है स्त्री और पुरुष का भी समाज होता है, अगर यह दो न होते तो तीसरा व्यक्ति पैदा न होता। वह पैदा जो हुआ वह भी समाज है इसलिए हुआ और समाज मे उसे रहना है तो समाज की सुस्थिति को भी उसे खयाल मे रखना चाहिए। उसे यह अधिकार नही है कि वह समाज के किसी व्यक्ति का जीवन ले ले और वह लेता है तो फिर समाज का भी अधिकार है कि उस को कहे कि तुम भी समाज मे नही रह सकते। जानबूझ कर तुम किसी की हत्या करते हो तो तुम खतरे के आदमी हो। तुम्हे जीने का अधिकार नही है।

जहा तक तत्वज्ञान का विचार है तो हमारा तो तत्वज्ञान इतना ऊचा है कि जीव के बारे मे बताया गया कि न तो कोई जीवन लेता है और न देने का कोई सवाल है। आत्मा तो अमर है। यह हमारा सिद्धान्त है।

एक माननीय सदस्य आत्मा अमर है लेकिन गरीब मरता है।

श्री बसंत साठे : इसीलिए मैं ने गरीब के लिए कहा कि गरीब अगर जोश में ऐसा कर दे तो उस के लिए नही लागू होना चाहिए । लेकिन जहां प्री-मेडिटेटेड है वहा सवाल आता है इस का दूसरी बात-गीता की बात मैं कह रहा था तो गीता में तो कहा —

वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि
गृह्णाति नरोपराणि ।

तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि
संयाति नवानि देही ।।

यह आत्मा शरीर को वस्त्र सरीखा छोड़ देती है । वह तो अमर है । आप क्या छीन रहे हैं ? आप तो वस्त्र छीन रहे हैं क्योंकि वह वस्त्र का इस्तेमाल समाज के खिलाफ कर रहा है ।

दूसरा गीता में यह भी कहा कि — नैनं छिन्दन्ति शस्त्राणि नैनं दहति पावकः न चैनं क्लेदयंत्यापी न शोषयति मारुत : ।। तो फिर आप कौन से तत्वज्ञान की बाते कर रहे हैं ? इस से ऊपर आप क्या करने वाले हैं ? आत्मा को कहां आप सजा देने की बात कह रहे हैं ? सजा तो उस शरीर को दी जाती है जिस का गलत इस्तेमाल वह व्यक्ति करना चाहता है ।

एक आखीरी बात मैं यह कहूं कि आप रेलवे को जला दें, रेलवे की फिश प्लेट्स उखाड़ दें किसी बात के लिए जो आप को जायज लगती हो, माना कि बात आप की निगाह में जायज हो लेकिन उस के लिए आप फिश प्लेट रेलवे की उखाड़ कर सैकड़ों और हजारों निरपराध लोगों की जान ले लें, उन के बाल बच्चों का जीवन खतरे में डाल दें, इतना भयंकर गुनाह आप करें और आप को छोड दिया जाय ? आप को कुछ न किया जाय ? (व्यवधान) .... ट्रीटमेंट किस का करें ? वह तो जानबूझ कर कर रहा है । ट्रीटमेंट तो पागल आदमी का होता है, बीमार आदमी का होता है । जैसे गोडसे ने गांधी जी की हत्या की ? वह क्या पागल था ? इसलिए ऐसे व्यक्ति को समाज मे रहने का अधिकार नहीं है जो मारा मर्डर करे, जो एडल्टरेशन कर के लोगो की जान के साथ खिलवाड़ करे । लोग मेडिसिन मे एडल्टरेशन करते हैं, तेल मे एडल्टरेशन कर दिया और गरीबों को मार दिया । सैकड़ो लोग जिन्दगी भर के लिए डिसएबल्ड हो गए । आप इन लोगों के लिए क्या करने वाले है । इन लोगो को सजाये-मौत नही देंगे तो कौन सी सजा देगे, जो हजारो लोगो को निजी स्वार्थ के लिए मार डालते है—आप उन के लिए क्या करने वाले हैं । समाज में उन को जीवित रहने और लोगों को मारने का क्या अधिकार है ? वह तो स्वार्थवश, मदाध, पैसे के लोभ से पीड़ित हैं, उनके लिए क्या करने वाले हैं, उन के लिए कोई बिल नही लाये है ।

मैं सभी जी से कहूंगा कि—यह ठीक है कि इस तरह का प्रावीजन नार्मल ला में नही हो और इसी लिए वह शायद क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में अमेण्डमेन्ट ला रहे हैं, लेकिन जहां इस तरह की हत्यायें होती हैं उन के लिए तो प्रावीजन रखना ही पड़ेगा । इस में जो जानबूझ कर न हो, प्रीमैडिटेटेड न हो, वहां तो यह ठीक है, इस को एबालिश कर देना चाहिए, लेकिन जहां प्रीमैडिटेटेड हैं वहां सजाये मौत होनी चाहिए, ऐसे व्यक्ति को समाज में रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, my hon. friend, Shri N. K. Sangi has moved. The Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill before this House and I rise to say a few words on this Bill

The objective of this Bill is that death penalty should be abolished. The argument advanced by Shri Sanghi is that in many countries of the world capital punishment has been abolished. While I agree with this statement, I have also to point out that in some countries capital punishment has been revived. Another argument of Shri Sanghi is that reformation of the offender, which is held to be the paramount aim of punishment, is defeated, if a person is punished with death. I am unfortunately unable to appreciate this argument. A criminal who has committed a murder has nothing to reform, as there is nothing to reform for a blackmarketeer whose sole aim in life is to cheat the gulliable people. In this very House, Jawaharlal Nehru used to say that the black-marketeers should be hanged to death in public. You know, Sir, that sometimes heavy penalty is imposed on tax-evaders and yet other times they are sent to prison. Has this resulted in any appreciable decrease of tax evasion in our country ? In fact, tax evasion has gone up. It is a fact that death penalty awarded to a murderer is a warning to other intending criminals. It might create a sort of fear in their minds, which will prevent them from committing such heinous crimes. To put it fairly and correctly, death penalty is justice rendered to the murdered and we should not interfers in the dispensation of justice by trying to abolish capital punishment through and law of this House.

In England the move for abolishing capital punishment was created in 1750 and an Act was passed by the House of Commons on 4th December, 1964. In America this movement started in 1950 culminating in the abolition of capital punishment in many of the States in America. In South America, capital punishment has been abolished in Argentina, Dominican Republic, Brazil, Columbia, Venezuela, Uruguay and some other countries. But, even in these countries capital punishment is awarded for acts of crime against the security of State. This is the position obtaining in Europe, Australia and New Zealand. This issue was also discussed in great detail in the United Nations.

In Sections 121, 132, 194, 302, 303, 305, 307 and 396 of India Penal Code, death penalty is awarded for acts of crime against nation's security, for murder and for dacoity with murder. As used to be pointed out with all the emphasis at his command by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the I.P.C. should be amended for awarding capital punishment to black-marketeers, black-money dealers and tax-evaders who are in fact committing crimes against the nation's well-being.

While moving the Bill, my hon. friend Shri N. K. Sanghi stated that our country is the birsh-place of so many religious leaders—like Buddha and he also quoted profusely the philospphy of Ahimsa of Mahatma Gandhi. I would say that we should not equate crimes against the nation's security against the innocent mass of our country with religiousity. This question should be discussed dispassionately in an atmosphere of rationalism, and humanitarianism. Such an important measure like this cannot be treated lightly in half an hour or one hour. I would suggest that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee of this House where it should be considered from angles taking into consideration all the aspects—humanitarian, social and political—involved.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri) : Sir, I oppose the Bill on the very grounds suggested by the Law Commission, which are quoted by the mover. I am sorry to say that the Mover was not able to contradict the arguments of the Law Commis-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

sion. First of all, he quoted only the conclusions of the Law Commission. The Law Commission took pains, collected much evidence, pondered over the question for months together and then came to some conclusions, and the Mover has in half an hour brushed aside all the agruments of the Law Commission.

One of the agruments of the mover was that mistakes are committed by certain judges in awarding capital punishment. That should not be a reason for giving up capital punishment. In fact, I do not stand in the way of sending even these judges to the gallows if they wrongly send somebody to the gallows. I am not against the amendment of the IPC for that purpose.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That would be justice with a vengeance.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA : That would be injustice with a vengeance. Simply because in a particular case a judge has erred, we should not jump to the conclusion that capital punishment is had and should be abolished.

The main argument of the Law Commission was that capital punishment is a deterrent. The mover was speaking about ahimsa and the land where Mahatma Gandhi was born. I would say that the same apostle of this country, Mahatma Gandhi, was murdered in this very country. In Calcutta the Naxalites behead people and keep the body and head at different places. He was very sorry for the children of those who are hanged. What about the children of those who are murdered ? He has no tears to shed for those innocent children whose parents are murdered.

He says that the deterrence does not work. I cannot even think of a day when there is no capital punishment. There will be more murders. Now people are not taking law into their hands because they know that government will take them to task. People desist from murdering others because they are afraid that shey will be hanged. If the capital punishment is abolished, then there will be no such deterrent. Now political murders are increasing. In my State many political murders took place when the NOs were on strike. If there is no capital punishment, then people will take law into their own hands.

Shri Bhattacharyya was saying that it is the present social order that is responsible for the present position. I want this punishment as a deterrent step. But, even according to him, the social order has not changed. According to him, I think, even if one were to support the Bill, the conclusion would have been, we will have to to wait till the social order in the country changes.

Sir, the Law Commission pondered over this question for months together and came to a conclusion, and Parliament—this House—cannot jump to a conclusion by discussion for half-an-hour or one hour Therefore, I hope the Member will withdraw the Bill. If he is not kind enough to do so, I hope the House will decide.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill so ably moved by my honourable friend, Shri Sanghi.

Sir, the objective of the Bill is laudable It is timely. In fact, we should have already had such a measure on the statute book long ago. I lend my support to this Bill, not only on ethical and moral grounds and human considerations, but also on legal factors and practical grounds. Sir, I must at the outset say that this debate is not only a long debate; this is a world-wide debate As many hon. friends pointed out before I rose, this also has been a very controversial debate. To an extent, this is a healthy controversy.

I suppose even those, who are saying that death penalty ought to be retained, are in the heart of their hearts, convinced that eventually, in the ultimate analysis. the death penalty must go; but that, the time is not yet ripe. In other words, Sir, the question is not now whether capital punishment is good or bad, but, whether it is to be removed right now or we should wait for some more time.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

Now, some hon. Members have argued that unless you have a very good society, persons and individuals—moral individuals—how can you afford such a risk, of abolishing death sentence. Well, Sir, this is almost like arguing that because, we have not got a democratic society first, we should not establish a democratic Government. So, we must necessarily wait for a democratic Government to be established, until we have first established a democratic society. After all, this kind of argument, will not hold water What is important is that, once you have accepted a particular ideal, and if you want to reach that ideal, you must constantly move in that direction, and while doing so, take the risk, have the spirit of adventure and go ahead in that direction. Even if a large number of people are not behind you—some of them may be behind—you should go ahead with the conviction and with the faith, that after all if you are moving in the right direction, people will ultimately rally round and be good citizens. You cannot say that nobody is fit for freedom. All people in the world are fit for freedom. You do not have to deserve to be free. We are born free and there is no question of deserving to be free When we are born alive, how can an agency, extraneous to ours, the State in this matter. have the right to take away our life? This is the point on which I want to stress, more than other points.

In the limited time, it will be very difficult for any one, not only in this House, but anywhere in the world, to say pointedly and dogmatically that this should happen or this should not happen. I freely concede that the arguments in favour of retention of the capital punishment are many and valid. But, I also want to suggest to this House that the arguments in favour of abolition are equally many and valid, and on balance—I wish to submit with all the sincerity and authority at my command—the argument tilts in favour of abolition of capital punishment. Apart from the fact that this question of death sentence involves the matter of life, which is very sacred and pure, this also involves, as I said earlier, certain practical difficulties and legal considerations.

Can we be sure that with the best of intentions and with the most perfect institution that we may devise that the person whom we are condemning to death is a person who really deserved to be condemned? Can there not be even 0·01 possibility of an error of judgment? If so, I would just ask, why hang him? If we have already taken a decision, and he has gone, it is too late. That is one aspect of the matter.

Why is it that some countries in the world have progressively tried to reform their mode of punishments? A couple of centuries ago, even for a small theft, in England, a man was committed to death sentence, was sent to gallows. But nobody would think of doing it now. It will be considered ridiculous and absurd. Indeed, even those countries which say that death penalty should be retained they still say: Do it in as humane a manner as possible; do it nicely; do it without giving too much botheration and trouble to the person who is condemned. In other words, the humane considerations have creeped in.

So, my point is that this is not a question of having death sentence; and even those who are for death penalty, they only say, do not do away with it right now. I ask: Why? If you do it now, you will save not only posterity but you will save even many criminals of today because you give them a chance to improve while they are under detention, if necessary, for life-time.

Then, I want to go into another aspect the matter. The people who have been favouring death sentence either for some time or for a long time argue that the abolitionists are arguing because they are doing so out of some sense of sentimentality. I agree that there is a sentiment involved here. But I want to ask: It is a crime to have a sentimental approach on matters pertaining to human affairs?

In a book entitled "The History of Capital Punishment" by George Ryley Scott, the author in his preface quotes one

very interesung paragraph. With your per mission, Sir, I would like to read it. I quote:

> "Much has been made, and, I think in the main unjustly, of what is termed the exuberant and misplaced sentiment of the abolitionists. It seems to me that the world as we know it today, as well as in the ages that are now durably buried, has displayed too little, rather than too much sentiment. If there is one thing that history proves all too clearly, it is that a Government which dispenses with sentiment is a pretty callous Government. In the House of Lords debate on the Criminal Justice Bill, Lord Douglas of Kirtleside, in a memorable speech, said: "I am not so nervous of being accused of being a sentimentalist as some of your Lordships appear to be. After all, sentiment and practical common sense are not necessarily anti-pathetic and, in fact, they do exist side by side in the make-up of every decent human being. It is only Nazism and totalitarian doctrines which rule out all sentiment as a reason for human action."

So, it is no use arguing that the abolitionists are taking a purely sentimental or emotional attitude. Of course, it is an emotional and sentimental attitude. But it is not sentimental nonsense. It is sentimental sanity.

I would conclude by saying that if a number of countries in the world and many of them, the smaller countries, can have the guts to abolish death penalty, not in this century but as some of them did it in the last century, I do not see why such a country like ours with a good and long background, with a good and long past, be afraid. After all, if the Government feels that they cannot take the risk for all time to come let them do something by way of a trial. As a matter of fact, no law is for all times. Even if you make a law and, if you think there is something wrong in it, you can always come forward with an amendment.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : What have you to say about deliberate and calculated crimes against society, like, mass murders by merchants in the form of adulteration, etc. ?

SHRI P.G. MAVALANKAR : My hon. friend is talking about deliberate and calculated crimes. But for those crimes, the punishment need not be the last punishment that of death sentence.

You can stop at the last but one, *i.e.* life imprisonment. After all, this is a very dangerous argument. What is deliberate and mischievous for one set of people and one establishment may not necessarily be true for the other set of people. Let this House not forget that a good number of spirits rebellious and dissentors in this world have been murdered, have been sentenced to death by the governments of their countries precisely on the ground that they were persisting on certain matters which they thought were right according to them.

If death penalty is there, what is the ultimate advantage ? The only advantage is that you have some satisfaction that you have taken away the life of the fellow who took the life of somebody else, much against the tenets of civil and good society. But it is merely taking revenge. I want to ask this House, all the members present here, whether we are progressing in terms of culture and civilisation when we still thrive ont his idea of taking revenge. What we want today is not taking revenge, but teaching a criminal a lesson, giving him an opportunity to improve himself and change his course of action. It is from this angle that I feel that we ought not to go ahead with the retention of death penalty.

My hon. friend, Mr. Daga, has moved for eliciting public opinion. As Mr. Sanghi himself pointed out, this question has been

[Shri P G. Mavalankar]

agitating the minds of Indian legislature for a pretty long time As Mr Sanghi said, it was in 1931 that, for the first time, in the Legislative Assembly of this country, a Bill was moved by a Private Member Since then, a series of attempts have been made In conclusion, I want to quote a couple of sentences, so beautifully said, by a late Shri Prithvi Raj Kapoor He had moved a Resolution for abolition of death sentence in the Rajya Sabha in 1958. The Resolution was withdrawn after some debate but before the matter was over, the Mover, Shri Prithvi Raj Kapoor, observed thus

> 'The purpose of my Resolution is served The ripples are created It is in the air By votes such delicate things are not decided Let that tomorrow be there which I have been promised"

From 1958 to 1972 a good deal of time has passed I do not see any reason why further time should be wasted by suggesting that the Bill be sent for eliciting public opinion Let us discuss and decide it right now Let us tell the Government the mind of the House, that we are for abolition of death sentence, 'Please go ahead, bring your own Bill and put it on an experimental and on a trial basis' Let us, by all means, move towards the direction which we think is right legally as well as ethically

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़)

मान्यवर, मैं माननीय साथी ने जो बिल पेश किया है उस का विरोध करने के लिए खडा हुआ हू । उस के कुछ कारण है । आज भावुकतावश हम कुछ भी कह ले कि आदमी को जब कोर्ट मे फासी की सजा सुनायी जाती है और जब उस को फासी के तख्ते पर लटकाया जाता है तो कोई भी कह सकता है कि इस के मा, बाप, बीवी, बच्चे रो रहे है । लेकिन क्या कभी यह भी देखा है कि जिस की हत्या उस व्यक्ति ने की है उस के बच्चो की क्या हालत है ? मध्य प्रदेश के डाकुओ का उदाहरण दिया गया । लेकिन उस के पीछे परिस्थिति क्या थी वह भी तो सोचिये । चारो तरफ से मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस ने उन लोगो को घेर लिया था । इन 25 सालो मे उन्होने न मालूम कितनी बहनो की माग का सिदूर लूटा, कितने बच्चो को अनाथ और अपाहिज किया, कितने लोगो के घर बर्बाद हुए । उन को अगर फासी की सजा दी जाय तो कोई बडा जुल्म नही है । अगर वह समय रहते अपने जीवन को सुधारना चाहते है तो सरकार ने उन के सामने एक पहलू रखा, उन्होने एक बात रख दी कि हम हाजिर हो सकते है और अपने जीवन को अच्छे ढग पर लाना चाहते है, तो सरकार ने उन को एक मौका दिया है । लेकिन यह उदाहरण नही बन सकता है कि सब को ऐसा ही मौका दिया जाय ।

आज जगह जगह हरिजनो के मकान जलाये जा रहे है उन्हे कमरो मे बन्द कर के जिन्दा जलाया जा रहा है, गोली से मारा जा रहा है बादा मे सब से ज्यादा यह घटनाये हो रही है । भारत मे उत्तर प्रदेश मे बादा जिले मे सब से ज्यादा मर्डर होते है । वहा हर साल कम से कम 25 30 हरिजनो की हत्या की जाती है । कारण क्या है ? कारण यह है कि वे लोग उच्च जाति के बडे लोगो के यहा काम पर नही जाते है । उन की जमीने छीनी जाती है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हत्याये गरीबी के कारण होती हैं । मेरा कहना है कि ऐसा नही है । 80 प्रतिशत वह लोग हत्या करते हैं जो पैसे वाले है और वह लोग गरीब आदमी को मरवा देते है । कुछ लोगो ने कहा कि दूसरे देशो मे इस कानून को उठा लिया गया है । लेकिन आप ने इस बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया कि वहा की जनता कितनी शिक्षित है ।

वहां 95 फ़ीसदी लोग बाग पढ़े लिखे है जब कि हमारे यहां 23 प्रतिशत ही पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं। तो जहां लोगों को कानून का ज्ञान नहीं है वहां हत्या करने वाले लोगों को अगर सजा नहीं देंगे तो क्या करेंगे ? हम यहां कोई भी कानून पास कर लें लेकिन हम को देखना यह है कि जब वह व्यवहार में आयेगा तो हमारा देश कहां जायगा।

भी० पी० एम० के माननीय सदस्य ने भी इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है, लेकिन जब वेस्ट बंगाल में उन की सरकार थी तो रोजाना कितनी हत्यायें होती थी, कभी इस बारे में भी सोचा है। कितनी बहनों को रास्ते में चलते हुए पकड़ लिया जाता था, लोगों को बीच बाजार में गोली मार दी जाती थी। मौत की सजा को समाप्त कर के अगर फिर इस तरह की अराजकता पैदा करनी हो तो जरूर इस प्रस्ताव को पास कीजिए। अभी जब कानून में कैपिटल पनिशमेंट है फिर भी हमारे देश में हत्यायें होती हैं, अगर इस सजा को समाप्त कर दिया तब तो यहां अराजकता का साम्राज्य हो जायगा। इसलिए आवश्यकता हैं कि यह सजा न केवल बनी रहे बल्कि इस बारे में जो कानून है उस को और मजबूत किया जाय ताकि हत्यायें न हों। यह मैंने माना कि कुछ केसेज में पुलिस झूठी गवाही पेश कर के कुछ लोगों को फंसा देती है। लेकिन ऐसे केसेज केवल 5 परसेंट हैं, जब कि 95 परसेंट सच होते हैं। कोई आदमी किसी को बंदूक ले कर मार जाता है तो क्या पागल हो गया है ? सरकार को इस बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए, और एक घंटे की चर्चा से कोई ऐसे फ़ैसला न कर लें जिससे आगे चल कर हमारे देश की शांति व्यवस्था को खतरा पैदा हो। हमारे देश के ऊपर कोई हमला करता है वह तो खतरनाक स्थिति है ही, लेकिन उस से भी खतरनाक बात तब हो जाती है जब देश के भीतर ही घुसे हुए लोग हमारे देश की सेक्योरिटी को खतरा पहुंचाते हैं। उन को क्या सजा मिलनी चाहिए ?

आप कहते हैं कि स्टेट को जान लेने का अधिकार नहीं है। मैं पूछता हूं कि समाज में जो व्यक्ति पैदा हुआ है क्या उस को जीवित रहने का अधिकार नही हैं ? आखिर राज्य को किस ने पैदा किया ? व्यक्ति ने पैदा किया है। जब मनुष्य के अन्दर कांशेंस जागी तो उन्होंने समाज बनाया और समाज ने स्टेट बनायी और अपनी रक्षा का अधिकार राज्य को दिया और उस बारे में कानून बनाया ताकि हमारी रक्षा राज्य कर सके। राज्य का कर्त्तव्य है कि अपने नागरिकों की रक्षा करे। राज्य को यह देखना चाहिए कि किस व्यक्ति ने क्या कसूर किया है।

Human consciousness postulate liberty, liberty involves right and demands state.

उस को उसी के अनुसार दंड मिलना चाहिए। यह नहीं कि हम किसी को मार दें और राज्य उस को माफ़ कर दे। अगर मौत की सजा बन्द कर दी जाय तो जेलें लोगों से भर जायेंगी, उन में रहने की जगह तक नही रहेगी। अगर एक आदमी को मौत की सजा हो जाती है तो 50 आदमी सजग हो जाते हैं कि ऐसा काम न करें। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य इस बिल को वापस ले लें, और साथ ही सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि जो कानून के जानकार हैं उन के साथ परामर्श कर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए कि हम को इस बारे में क्या करना चाहिए। अगर कुछ सुधार करना है तो कानून में सुधार ला सकते हैं, लेकिन मौत की सजा को बिल्कुल समाप्त न किया जाय।

श्री अमर नाथ विद्यालंकार (चंडीगढ़): सभापति महोदय, इस बिल के पक्ष और विपक्ष में काफी तर्क दिए गए हैं। दो बातें हैं जिन की वजह से फांसी की सजा का समर्थन किया जा रहा है—पहला, अगर कोई व्यक्ति किसी दूसरे की जान लेता है तो बदले की भावना उठती है, चूंकि किसी को उसने मारा इसलिए उससे बदला लेना है, इसलिए उसको फांसी की सजा होनी चाहिए या फिर दूसरों को नसीहत देने के लिए किसी को फांसी दी जाती है। दूसरों को नसीहत इस तरह से कि अगर तुमने भी ऐसा काम किया तो तुम्हें भी सजा फांसी की होगी।

जहां तक बदले की भावना का सम्बन्ध है आज समाज इतना आगे बढ़ चुका है और मानव मूल्यों की पहचान उसको इतनी अधिक हो गई है कि बदले की भावना से किसी की जान लेना, इसको वह एक अनुचित कार्य समझता है। अगर यह तर्क आप साफ तौर पर दें तो कोई भी व्यक्ति इसका समर्थन नही करेगा। यह पुराना तरीका था कि किसी ने किसी की आख फोड़ी तो उसकी भी आंख फोड़ दी जाए, किसी ने किसी की जान ले ली तो उसकी की जान ले ली जाए। यह भावना मानवता के विरुद्ध

दूसरी बात नसीहत की है। जिस आदमी की फांसी दे दी जाती है उसका सुधार तो हो नही सकता है। दूसरों की नसीहत देने के लिए आप एक व्यक्ति की जान इसलिए लेना चाहते हैं, दूसरो दूसरों को पढ़ाना चाहते हैं सिखाना चाहते है और ऐसा आप किसी की जान ले कर करना चाहते है तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह बिल्कुल गलत चीज है और कोई भी व्यक्ति यह नहीं कहेगा कि शिक्षा का तरीका यह है कि किसी की जान ले ली। आप इतिहास को देखें। ज्यों ज्यों समाज सभ्य होता गया है, मानव मूल्यों और मानव लाइफ की कद्र बढ़ती गई है। एक पैमाना है जिससे हम किसी समाज की सिविलाइजेशन को, उसकी एनलाइटनमेंट को पहचान सकते हैं। ज्यो ज्यों समाज आगे बढ़ा है त्यों त्यों लोगों ने इस बात को ज्यादा ही ज्यादा महसूस किया है कि यह जो फांसी की सजा है इसको खत्म किया जाए। एक जमाना था, जब छोटे छोटे क्राइम्ज के ऊपर फांसी की सजा हो जाती थी। आज ऐसा नही है। बहुत थोड़े जुर्म रह गए हैं जिन के लिए फांसी की सजा का प्रावधान है। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस तरह से मानवता आगे बढ़ रही है उस में और भी कम मामलों में फांसी की सजा दी जाया करेगी और आखिर मे यह हो जाएगा कि फांसी की सजा देना बेकार है क्योंकि इससे कुछ बनता नही है, समाज को कुछ मिलता नही है।

जितने क्राइम पुराने जमाने मे होते थे आज समाज में उससे कम होते हैं। जान लेना पहले जमाने मे मामूली बात थी। आज वह बात नहीं है। ऐसा इसलिए नहीं है कि जान लेने पर फांसी की सजा होगी या बहुत सख्त दूसरी सजा होगी। बल्कि लोगों को मानव मूल्यों की और समाज की पहचान होती गई है और वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझते गए हैं। मैं नहीं मानता हूं कि ज्यादा सख्त सजा देने से क्राइम कम होते हैं। जितनी सजाओ की सख्ती आप बढ़ाते जाएंगे उतने ज्यादा क्राइम बढ़ते जाएंगे। यह एक इतिहास की बात है। हमारी सरकार एनलाइटेंड सरकार है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार इस पहलू पर संजीदगी के साथ गौर करेगी।

एक ही वजह से किसी को फांसी की सजा हो सकती है। जो आदमी समाज के विरुद्ध विद्रोह करता है, गद्दारी करता है, राजनीतिक भावना से दूसरे देशों के साथ जा मिलता है, कांस्पिरेसी करता है क्योंकि वह युद्ध की स्थिति हो जाती है, समाज और उसके दर्म्यान युद्ध की स्थिति हो जाती है और उसको छोड़ करके बाकी सब दशाओं में यह कैपिटल पनिशमेंट बन्द कर देनी चाहिए।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि प्रस्तावक महोदय चूंकि जिस फार्म मे वह इस बिल को लाए है वह सम्पूर्ण नहीं है, उसके अन्दर बहुत सुधार की गुंजाइश है और चूंकि यह वक्त नही है कि एमेंडमेंट्स पर विचार करें, इस वास्ते इसको वापिस ले लेंगे। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि सदन की भावनाओं को देखते हुए वह एक ऐसा बिल लाए जो ज्यादा कम्प्रिहैंसिव हो ताकि सिवाय राजनीतिक या जैसे मैंने कहा है कि युद्ध की स्थिति को छोड़ कर बाकी सब दशाओं में फांसी की सजा को हटाया जा सके।

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : Before I speak on the Bill before the House, I have to make one appeal, namely that you or the Deputy-Speaker or the Speaker should not abolish the system of Members trying to catch your eye. On important subjects, lists are given by parties, and that may be accepted. But if this system of Members' trying to catch your eye is abolished, there will be no quorum in the House, because Members will go away thinking that they are not to speak. So, I would suggest that this system must be adhered to in some discussions at least, namely that Members should try to catch your eye.

Seeing the trend of discussion in the House, I am inclined to think that this matter is very controversial, and a thorough discussion is necessary and the opinion in the country should also be elicited. I am therefore, inclined to support the amendment of my hon. friend Shri M.C. Daga for circulating this Bill for eliciting opinion thereon.

It is a fact and also a principle of law that even though many criminals may be let off, even one innocent person should not be punished because that is bad for the law and for the society. Hon. Members have quoted many cases where capital punishment was awarded to certain persons who were later on found not to have been guilty. If any person who has not committed an offence or a group of persons who have not committed any offence are hanged and it is revealed afterwards that they had not committed any offence, then there is no way by which we can compensate them. So, I would submit that even if a hundred persons may go unpunished, we should not punish any one who has not committed any offence. So, we should think thrice before awarding capital punishment to any one.

Sociologists have said that the committing of crime is a sort of disease. No human being is born with a criminal intent or purpose; when he comes into society and his mind is influenced by some extra factors, then on the spur of the moment, without any pre-meditation, he may commit some offence. Now, jail reforms are going on to reform the culprits and not to punish them.

After all, punishments do not deter many men from committing offences. There is a law in this country now for awarding capital punishment or any other punishment for any offence. But the people in general are not deterred by this law from committing offences. For instance, there is a law against pick-pocketing, but hundreds of pick-pocket cases occur every day because nobody cares for the law, because the minds of the people have become diseased. The thinking of the person has gone that way.

Similarly, in spite of the fact that we have a law providing for capital punishment, wive find that hundreds of murders are taking

place every year in our country. They know that they will be hanged under the law for capital punishment, but still they commit this crime because their bent of mind has been formed in such a way that they are not able to check themselves and they become a prey to their diseased mind and they commit offences.

Arguments can be advanced both for and against the aboition of capital punishment. Not only in the House but also outside among the people there is sharp difference of opinion about this matter. So, it is better to take the opinion of the people, the intelligentia of society, judges and others before passing any law to abolish capital punishment.

So, I would request Government to accept the amendment of Shri M. C. Daga and circulate this Bill for eliciting public opinion if necessary, by even extending the time for the purpose. In the light of the opinions received, if Government think that the opinion in the country is overwhelmingsly in favour of abolition of capital punishment, they should bring forward a Bill for that purpose themselves, instead of depending upon a private Member to bring forward such a Bill on such a great thing as abolition of capital punishment in a haphazard way.

So, my request to the hon. Minister and to the House is to accept the amendment of Shri M. C. Daga for circulating the Bill for public opinion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattu-puza Puzha): Mr. Chairman, with the best of efforts, I feel unable to support this Bill. I am unable to support it for what it says and also for what it does not say. The nature of this Bill is not in the form of an amendment to the Penal Code. The Bill on the positive side makes a sweeping provision that for any offence, death shall not be awarded. On the negative side, although the Mover might not have intended it, a particular type offence stands excluded from the purview of the Bill because the Bills says :

> 'Notwithstanding any law for the time being in force, no court shall punish any citizen for any offence with death".

There is another tribunal in the country the military tribunal who can court-martial a person and can shoot him. The definition of 'court' given in the Bill does not take in that type of tribunal, which means that whereas on the one hand, the Bill says that for no offence a person can be punished with death by implication it says where the offence is such as could be tried by what is other than court, the death punishment may continue. There is an inherent contradiction in principle in this position.

On the positive side, the question is : should it be that for any offence, death shall not be awarded ? Here in this postulation, there is one thing conceded that there is an offence We are not taking into account cases in which offences might not have taken place. A person might have been adjudged wrongly as having committed an offence. But the presumption is that an act has been committed and is an offence and although the act is an offence, death punishment shall not follow.

I emphasise this to meet one argument of my friend who said there may be cases of misjudgement. I am afraid that is a very weak argument. Suppose there is a case of misjudgment. Suppose death penalty is not orded but in its place life imprisonment is awarded. Merely because it is life imprisonment and not death penalty, is it justified if, as a matter of fact, it is a case of misjudgment. If the possibility of there being a case of misjudgment is an argument for dropping the death penalty, there must be a good enough argument for giving up any punishment altogether.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): In that case, it is irretrievable.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Because a person who has not committed an offence should not be punished even for a day with imprisonment. We proceed on the basis of certain assumptions. The assumptions are that the court after taking evidence adjudges a person to be an offender. It is a correct assesament and punishment must follow We are only at the point of punishment. We are not at the point of the possibility of a

misjudgment. The question is where an offence has been committed, proved to be committed, and going by the wording of the Bill, where an offence has been committed, whether the death penalty must follow. It does not mention murder and all that. That is in the Penal Code.

When society advances, there may be other types of offence which may have to be met with the same rigorous punishment. We are going towards a social society. Public Property is there. We find vandalism being committed.

It is possible that in the social consciousness society may demand that where a person becomes the criminal to the whole society, makes society unsafe to carry on, death punishment may be awarded. It is possible that such a sort of concept can come in. Thereafter, you must not limit yourselves to the question of murder alone. The Penal Code is not the limit. This Bill is outside the scope of the Penal Code. It is not by way of amendment of the Penal Code. Is it the proposition that for any type of offence death penalty must not be given? I beg to disagree.

What is the principle on which I am entitled to live ? The principle is the principle of social contract. Society protects me on a certain basis provided I become part of the society. May I put it this way ? I kill a hundred people. You say death penalty shall not be given to me. Put it in another way. What is my right to expect the society to protect me ? If the hand. of the law is not there, I may not be allowed to live in society. A person was killed, and it may be his son who will kill the murder. Why is it that the son does not kill him, because society protects him. What is the right to the person to be protected by society ? It is not in this way only that you can put forth the question.

'What is the criminal's right to be protected by the society ? What happen is society refuses to protect him and society removes him om society. If he becomes a canker to society, he is removed from the society Maybe you will say you will put him in the jail. My contention is you have no right to make a claim on Society at all. The position is, live and let live. You are not prepared to let live. You have no right to be let to live either by the society. It is the obligation on society Therefore, if society judges you as a dangerous element, as a danger to society, as a person who has contravened the basic principles of socia contract, then the society becomes free from the obligation to protect you.

The society has got two choices either to leave you at the mercy of the common man to finish you up, or society as a social body, is picking you up in a civilised way and finishing you up. These two alternatives are before the society. Society does not cast you out to be picked out by an act of individual vandalism; it prefers to pick you up in a civilised way and to liquidate you. There is nothing wrong about this. That is my bumble submission. »

Then the question is the deterrent. Three fundamentals are there. One is retribution the other is deterrent ; and then there is reprobation, a word coined by the Law Commission. Prevention is a material thing. There are two aspects which are coming in. Is the offence of such a nature as demanding an y price to be paid to be prevented ? Is any price worth paying to prevent that offence ? Society feels that murdering a person s a thing, the prevettion of which demands that any price to be paid will be justified. There may be other offences. We have seen this sort of thing during the Naxalite vandalism. We have heard of it ourselves. Society became shocked. Society could not stand it. Assuming that a person who may be any philosophy going about sowing the seeds of faith and carry on murder, if he goes about on the streets freely, unmolested and unchecked, what will be the reaction of society ? The reaction would be dangerous. The joint society will became disjointed. Let us not take it in a ightheared manner. What will be the

eaction on the man ? What will be the reaction in society ? That is the way we have to approach it.

As I said in the beginning it is not a question of murder alone. Probably tomorrow we say that murder need not be met with death punishment but something else can come in. Suppose a person goes about finishing up everything that belongs to society, society may decide that he shall not exist and he should be finished. That depends upon the conditions of society, the needs and demands of society. Therefore, this postulation that under whatsoever circumstances for whatsoever crime by whomsoever committed in which-ever society death penalty shall not be awarded, is a postulation too sweeping to be considered in 1973.

There is an inherent contradiction in this Bill, because some other types of offences are kept beyond the purview of the Bill. There death punishments can be awarded, as the Bill has been framed. The only question is, if there is an offence repulsive and dangerous enough, revolting and subversive enough, even in that case should that not meet with death penalty ? My submission is that society must be let free to consider the contingency in which death penalty must be given. The sweeping provision is not acceptable to me and therefore I oppose this Bill.

श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतन्त्र (सगरूर) : सभापति जी, मै इस बिल की सहमति मे उठा हू क्योकि तीन बाते हमे सामने रखनी होगी । पहली तो यह कि क्राइम का ओरिजिन कहा से होता है ? यह एक फिलास्फी है जिस पर पहले दो सौ ढाई सौ सालो से बहस हो चुकी हैं कि सोशल एकोनोमिक सिस्टम का उस मे बड़ा हाथ है । सोशल जस्टिस जो नही होती, बहुत से क्राइम्स का ओरिजिन, बहुत से क्राइम्स की जड़ वह है, कोई भी हुकूमत या सोसाइटी के जिम्मेदार जो अभ्यक्त कहलाते हैं, गाइड कहलाते हैं अगर वह सोशल जस्टिस नहीं दें सकते और सोशियो-एकोनामिक सिस्टम को क्लास बेसिसि पर रखते हैं जिस में कोई एक छोटी सी जमात सब को लूट कर खा जाये तो फिर क्राइम्स को कोई कानून रोक नही सकता । इसलिए सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जैसे हम कहते हैं कि हम प्लैन कर रहे हैं, इतने कारखाने बढ़ा रहे हैं, लोहा इतना बढ़ा रहे हैं, कोयला इतना बढ़ा रहे है, बिजली बढाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उस के साथ साथ हम कोई नेशनल कैरेक्टर भी बिल्ड कर रहे हैं या नही ? सोसाइटी को सामाजिक नुक्तये-नजर से कोई इसाफ दे कर उस के मुताबिक उन को हम ढाल रहे है या नही ? लूटने वाला लूट रहा है, ब्लैक करने वाले ब्लैक कर रहे हैं, बड़े बड़े सरमायेदार और बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहते है फला बदमाश है, फलां ने डाका डाला, फला ने चोरी की रोटी का इतजाम नही हो रहा है, कोई चीज लेने जाते हैं बाजार मे तो मिलती नही । फिर तो यह उपदेश होना चाहिए कि चुप कर के सो जाओ । नही मिलती न खाओ, अगर अगले दिन भी नहीं मिलती तो फिर न खाओ, अगले दिन मर जाओ, सोसाइटी का बोझ टल जायगा । अगर इस लाइन पर हम चलेंगे तो कोई सुधार नही होगा । यह तो एक प्वाइंट है । इसलिए जो पुराना दिमाग था जिस के मुताल्लिक एक सूफी ने यह कहा कि—

नेकी बदी जो जीव पै आई
साहब लिखी या इस आप लिखाई

[श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतंत्र]

अगर एक आदमी बदमाशी करता है, चोर बन जाता है, शराबी बन जाता है, डाकू बनता है तो या तो खुदा ने उस की किस्मत में पहले ही लिख दिया या उस के साथ यह टाक दिया कि फलां तारीख को वह यह करेगा, फलां तारीख को यह करेगा, अगर तो यह ओरिजन है तो फिर कोई इलाज नहीं । फिर परमात्मा है उस का जिम्मेदार । अगर आप यह कहे कि यह लिखी है साहब ने, परमात्मा ने तो वह पाक क्यो ऐसा लिखता? वह तो पाक कहलाता है, पवित्रात्मा है । वह किसी की किस्मत मे बुराई क्यों लिखेगा कि वह चोर बनेगा, या यह बनेगा । और "अगर जीव ने अपने आप लिखाई, फिर तो उसने बुरी क्यों लिखाई खुद कहा कि हमारी ऐसी किस्मत लिख दो तो फिर तो यह उस ने खुद किया । इसलिए यह जो पुराना सिस्टम था कि किस्मत है, इस ने बुरा करना था, वह मीन राशि पर आ गया, इस का तो ऐसा ही होना चाहिए था, फिर इस पर डिपेड करें । और नहीं तो अगर रीजन पर आना है तो उस का जो ओरिजिन है, सोशियों एकोनामिक सिस्टम है जिस में जस्टिस नहीं दे पाते, सबको रोटी नहीं मिल पाती, लोगों को अपनी मेहनत का उचित फल नहीं मिलता, फिर उस को दुरुस्त करना है । उस को जितना दुरुस्त करेंगे उतना ही क्राइम कम होगा ।

दूसरा प्वाइंट मैं यह रखना चाहता हूं कि लाजिको हिस्टारिक मेथड अप्लाई करना चाहिए । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि ला कमीशन जो है उस ने क्या पिछले सालों के अददो शुमार लिए कि पहले तीन हजार को मर्डर या तो एक हजार को फांसी दी गई थी और मर्डर पहले 2 हजार थे तो तीन हजार को फांसी देने से अगले साल मर्डर की तादाद कम हो गई । यह लाजिको 'हिस्टारिक सिस्टम है । अगर फांसी करेक्टिव डेटरेंट आज तक साबित हुई है, इस का असर हुआ है तो इस को रखिए कोई झगड़े की बात नही है । अगर इस ने आज तक करेक्टिव काम नही किया है, इस का असर नहीं हुआ है, इस ने एक डेटरेंट एजेंसी की तरह काम नहीं किया है तो फिर इस का कोई मतलब नही है । फिर हमें सोशल सुधार की तरफ जाना होगा । सोसाइटी को बेहतर बनाना होगा और वह जो कैरेक्टर है उस को रिफार्म करों कैपिटल पनिशमेंट को फिर हटा दें ।

तीसरी बात इस के मुताल्लिक मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आया हमारा जूडिशियल सिस्टम जो है, जो हम ने अपने यहां सेट किया है यह परफैक्ट है ? यह सचमुच डिपेंड करने लायक है ? वह जो केसेज की गिनती इतनी ज्यादा है उस में क्या पूरा पूरा इंसाफ हुआ है ? या जैसे कि पहले मेरे एक साथी ने एक किस्सा सुनाया, मैं भी एक अमृतसर का वाक्या सुनाता हूं । एक फौजी अपने गांव आया । वह वापस चला गया । इत्तफाक से उस दिन बाढ़ आ गई । कोई लाश मिल गई । कहा गया कि हमारे आदमी को फलां ने मार दिया । मुकदमा चला, गवाहों ने गवाही दे दी । लेकिन जब जांच पड़ताल की गई तो मालूम हुआ कि वह अपने कैम्पस में उस दिन मौजूद

था । इसलिए हमारा जूडिशियल सिस्टम परफेक्ट है या नही ? इन तीन बातो को मिला कर मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हू कि हमे कैपिटल पनिशमेंट बहुत ही एक्सेप्शनल केसेज मे घृणा व हीनस टाइप आफ क्राइम्स में बेरी फ्यू केसेज मे देना चाहिए जिस में कि आदमी ने गर्भवती औरत को कत्ल किया हो, या उस के साथ दो तीन छोटे बच्चे कत्ल कर दिए, अगर ऐसे कोई हायनस क्राइम्स हो वहा देना चाहिए । बेरी फ्यू एक्सेप्शनल केसेज मे यह कैपिटल पनिशमेंट अप्लाई होना चाहिए, अन्यथा हम इस के अपोज्ड हैं । हमारी जो सोसाइटी है उस मे हमे सोशियो एकोनामिक तरीके अप्लाई करने होगे । यही कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हू ।

श्री रामजी राम (अकबरपुर) सभापति महोदय, प्रस्तुत बिल मे जो भी खामिया रह गई हो मैं उस मे नही जाना चाहता । लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि आज के सभ्य समाज मे मृत्यु दण्ड एक अभिशाप है और हमारे मुल्क मे जब कि हम विकासोन्मुख हैं और समाजवाद की तरफ चल रहे हैं तो उस मे यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम मृत्यु दण्ड जैसे अहम और बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय को इस ढग से लें कि उस का एक हल निकल सके ।

सभापति महोदय, मृत्यु दण्ड क्यो दिया जाता हैं—मैं इस के ऊपर दो-चार शब्द कहना चाहता हू । प्रश्न यह है कि कोई व्यक्ति विशेष क्यो इस किस्म के जुर्म करता है कि उस को मृत्यु दण्ड मिले । किसी तरह से न गई जब चमन से तारीकी लगा दी आग नशेमन में रोशनी के लिये ।

कुछ ऐसे जुर्म होते हैं जिन को करने के लिये इन्सान मजबूर होता है । उस के मस्तिष्क मे, जो व्यवस्थित हैं, विकार क्यो पैदा होता है ? विधि वेत्ताओ ने, समाज शास्त्रियो ने और समाज के रहनुमाओ ने क्या कभी इस बात पर विचार किया है । आप कहते हैं कि मृत्यु दण्ड न बन्द हो, मृत्यु दण्ड हो, मगर क्या आपने यह भी प्रावधान रखा है कि ऐसे जजेज, ऐसे न्यायाधीश जिन्होने गैर जिम्मेदारी के ढग से ट्रायल किया है, बगुनाहो को फासी पर लटकाया है, क्या उन को भी फासी पर लटकाया जायेगा । या समाज मे कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो खाने-पीने की चीजो मे मिलावट करते है और लोगो को घुल घुल कर जिन्दगी खत्म करने के लिये मजबूर करते है, ऐसे लोगो के लिये आप ने क्या किया है । सभापति महोदय, समाज मे कुछ लोग हैं जो समाज की उपलब्धियो को अपने इर्दगिर्द समेट कर प्रयोग करना चाहते हैं । अब यह चीज नही चलनेवाली है । अगर आप इस का प्रावधान नही कर सकते तो यदि मृत्यु दण्ड को बन्द करना है तो उस के बदले मे आप कोई ऐसा सैट-अप, सिस्टम, कोई ऐसा प्रावधान, कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था, कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम करें, जिस से वह चीज न हो । इसलिये मैं इस का विरोधी हू ।

SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : Sir, I rise to support this Bill, as moved by my friend, Shri Sanghi. Though the Bill is very simple in form, the force and effect of it goes very deep in to the society. In one line I can say

[SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY]

that the intention of this Bill is to outlaw capital punishment so that there will be no deaths entence by hanging or otherwise this Bill is very simple, it is rather complex, and it leaves a very great impact on our society.

We know that people, men or women are not born criminals. If a person does something which is not permitted by the law, we call him an offender and we penalise him, either this way or that way, and in some extreme cases there is provision even for death penalty. This Bill says that there should be no death penalty.

I fully support the contention of my hon. friend because when a person goes out of the law, it means that either he does not know the law or that particular law is not suited to him. The criminal is also a member of the society and the laws are there for the convenience of the society. Further, as we know, laws are being changed from time to time. At one time during the British regime it was said in our country by our national leaders, our revolutionaries, several times that if love of a country is an offence then they would prefer to be offenders. The entire circumstances, the entire picture, has changed since the independence of the country.

In one sense the laws are for the convenience of the society, which means the convenience of people who are in the society.

That laws vary from country to country. Now, as a matter of fact, what I am emphasizing is that the society has got an obligation to make the persons fit in with the society so that they can live as happily as possible. Now, if any particular person or a group of persons are not happy with the law, that does not mean that always the law should be changed. That also means hat the society has got the responsibility to make those persons suitable to an extent so that they may fit themselves in their own manner of thinking, in their own form of thinking, in their own manner of living in their own mode of living, in the said society where other can also had. Considering that it is the responsibility of the society to make all petsons fit to live in the society, it shall not be the duty of the society or of the State or of the Government to take away their lives.

As you know, all lives are precious. Even according to our existing law, if any one tries to commit suicide, to destroy his own life, we make him an offender. What is the theory behind it ? It is that he cannot destory his own life because his life is precious like anything in the society and as such it belongs to the Society and the State. Nobody knows in future, even that particular person may contribute something good to the soceity and for the humanity at large. On the basis of that theory, even if one tries to take even one's own life, when one is not successful in doing that, one is tried under certain Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The basic thing is that there is a fourfold theory of punishment : retributure reformative, preventive and deterrent. The basic theory lies there. The punishment should always be reformative rather than retributive. It should also be preventive in certain cases. Here, if a particular person has not been given a proper chance to reform his own behaviour, to make himself amenable to society and, if the society does not come forward to give that particular person a chance to live in the society as other persons live, then, I personally feel, it is the fault of the society, it is the fault of the State, it is the fault of the Government and not the fault of the persons concerned. We must bear that responsibility.

With these words, I fully support the Bill and, I hope the Government will come forward to accept it, and will not, in general, say, "No. We are not going to accept it". Let the Government say, " We are coming forward with a similar Bill" with almost the same idea so that there may not be a capital punishment at all in this society.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the Department of Personnel (Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha) :

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill that has been moved in this House and is now before the House for consideration has given us an opportunity to discuss a very important but at the same time a very controversial subject.

I have heard with great attention the speech of the mover of the Bill, Shri N. K. Sanghi. This matter has been discussed in this House on a number of occasions before also. Shri N.K. Sanghi comes in the line of a number of illustrious Members who have brought forward Resolutions or Bills on the subject of the abolition of capital punishment.

A number of argument have been advanced which bring out ethics, sociology, criminology, modern concept of punishment, *Ahimsa*, Gandhiji, and various other aspects of the problems. It has even been asked : What right has the society or the State to take something which it cannot give, which means " life " ? This has been countered by another hon. Member who says that even the creation of life pre-suppos some sort of a social set-up that brings persons together, that brings a man and a woman together and whose association in a family context gives rise to life.

All these are not only philosophical concepts but ideas which have great relevance in discussion the problem before us. Over the past few years, or, over the past few centuries even, our concept of punishment has been changing. Why should a man be punished for particular offences and what should be the idea of giving punishment....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may please continue on the next occasion.

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17 30 hours

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

CHARGES AGAINST HARYANA CHIEF MINISTER

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I would like to assure the House that we are not pursuing this matter in any spirit of witch-hunting or chasing a political opponent. In fact, the demand for the institution of an inquiry should be considered to be largely a neutral demand. The Commission of Inquiry could give an opportunity to the Chief Minister to get his name cleared.

The hon. Chief Minister of Haryana Shri Bansi Lal, is undoubtedly a unique personality, bordering on a phenomenon. He is the most resourceful of all the Chief Ministers. Shri Bansi Lal can get away with anything. He is the most useful Chief Minister to the Ruling Party and brags of the closest proximity to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Chairman, as we have Press-Lords, we have also Suppress Lords and Mr. Bansi Lal is the most prominent of the Suppress Lords. He has utter contempt for the freedom of Press and can take any repressive action against Press and against the liberal freedoms which the citizens ought to enjoy in a democratic set-up.

So, no wonder, his regime has been characterised as a regime of 'conspicuous corruption'.

Mr. Cairman, never in the history of such cases had 121 Members of Parliament demanded institution of a Commission of Inquiry. The Santhanam Committee had laid down the condition that only ten Members of Legislature could make a demand in order to oblige the Government to institute a Commission of Inquiry. And today we have a case where 121 Members of Parliament, unprecedented in the history of such cases, had demanded a Commission of Inquiry.

The corruption charges against the Chief Minister of Haryana, let this hon. House bear it in mind, were supported by no less a person than the Speaker of Haryana Vidhan Sabha who belongs to the Party to

Which the Chief Minister belongs. And what has the Speaker of the Haryana Vidhan Sabha said ? In his letter to the Prime Minister he has said :

> " The truth is that as in the case of several Arab countries if one struck a spade he would get oil, in Haryana if he did so, he would find corruption".

I am not quoting a person who belong to my Party ; I am quoting a person who belongs to the ruling party, to the Party to which the Chief Minister of Haryana belongs.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior):He was refused ticket in the elections.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But even now, he happens to be the head of an organisation and he was recently photographed at Bidhan Nagar with the hon. Prime Minister herself. There is another peculiar feature of his case, and that is this never had such an in ordinately long time been taken in taking decision in the matter. In all other cases the decision was taken within a few months. Here, the decision kept on hanging for months and months and aven for more than a year.

The most amazing thing is that the conduct of some Ministers of the Central Government in the matter and this is how you want to run democracy in this country—I know you would get away with this your massive majority, but bear it in mind that once you undermine the foundation of democracy, you are going to collapse with the whole edifice. What has happended ? It is most amazing that the Ministers of the Central Government have been going on giving clearance certificates. clean chits, while the matter was still under examination. I ask you: is it proper for the Ministers of the Central Government to do so ? I ask every honble Member on that side of the House who has got a democra conscience to ponder over it.....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY Nizamabad) : We have got.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Mr. Chairman, the Speaker of the Haryana Assembly had also said that democracy had been reduced to a laughing stock in Haryana in that the average duration of the Assembly was only five days and many of the democratic institutions like the Public Service Commission, SSSB, Board had been reduced to a farce. This is again the charge of the Speaker of Haryana Vidhan Sabha.

The Cheif Minister of Haryana had robbed the peasents of Haryana and thereby violated the rules and laws relating to the defence of the country. That we have discussed and that we will continue discussing for a number of days in this House. By doing the most fantastically irregular things in the name of such a high personage as the Prime Minister, he has put the Prime Minister in a situation of blackmail so that (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UUNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): How are you allowing him, Sir ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Therefore, the action is not being taken.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (TUMKUR): How are you allowing him ? He is violating the procedure. You have to regulate the business.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not allow any body to speak without my permission.

Mishraji, please confine yourself to the subject.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are the best person to judge whether it has got any link. Why is the Commission of Inquiry not being granted that is the point that I want to make very briefly. If even that ruffles feathers on that side, I do not know why.

I would like to put a few questions to the hon. Minister for a clear and precise reply

In the case of the Akali Ministry, when a memorandum against them was submitted by only two MLAs seperately, the decision to institute an inquiry was taken in a record time of three months. The allegations in the case of the Akali Ministry were all. "It is

[Shri Shyamnandn Mishra]

reported, It is alleged,"—busines but, here in the case of the Haryana Chief Minister, most of the charges were based on specific details and yet, the decision took so long a time and the demand had not been conceded. I ask the hon. Minister whether it does not amount of discrimination.

Then, secondly, I would like to know as to how many time explanations and clarifications were sought from the hon. Chief Minister of Haryana and how many times in the case of the ex-Chief Minister of Punjab. I know that he would not answer any one of these question but I would like to put them on record so that people may judge..

MR. CHAIRMAN : How is that argument elevant?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is double standard.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Is it not correct to say that no other person again whom Commission of Inquiry was instituted got so many opportunities to explain and clarify as the Chief Minister of Haryana ? It has meant, in effect, giving him time to manipulate, destroy and fabricate evidence. That was the clear intention on the part of this Government in giving so much time to the Haryana Chief Minister.

Then, Sir, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit the then Health Minister, gave him a clean chit in a public statement in February, 1972 and October, 1972, much before the ill-advised decision of the Government of India. Shri Dikshit was not the Home Minister who was concerned with the inquiry and yet he made public statements to this effect. The only way in which he had any connection with the Chief Minister was as the Treasurer of the Ruling Party. I ask : Do not the statements of Shri Dikshit prove that the mind of the Government was made up from the very beginning and what was being done was only an eye-wash ?

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask ome questions with regard to the irregularities in respect of land acquisition.

Is it not a fact that the Advocate General of Haryana went to the High Court on the 19th March, 1971 to say that the Land would not be acquired under the Notification of the 24th February, 1971 and that on the 23rd March, 1971 the notice of withdrawal of Notification was published in the Gazette ?

And, again, is it not a fact that on the 24th March itself, that is, the next day of the withdrawal of the 24th February notification, a fresh notification for the acquisition of the same land was issued ? If it is so, does it not constitute a fraud upon the High Court and the people of the area concerned ? Does Government approve of it?

My information is that the notice under Section 6 was issued on the 23rd June and the whole process of filling of claims under Section 9 and inspection and verification and assessment by the Forest, PWD, Horticulture, Revenue and other departments, concerned was bulldozed by the 10th July that is, within 16 days.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Is it relevants Sir ? How are you allowing all sorts of irrelevant things to go on record ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is in the memorandum. So, how can I stop him?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : All these fact are not into the memorandum.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Does the Government think that it was possible during this brief period to undergo all the processes properly and to do justice to 40 peasants involved in the operation ?

Then, is it not the policy of the Government that industries should go to the backward areas, unproductive lands and they should keep away from areas in which industries are heavily concentrated ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Is this a charge?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : If I am disturbed like this, then the trend of my argument breaks. They do not go through the charges. That is the difficulty.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This half-an-hour discussion has arisen out of the answer give to the unstarred question, and the answer given by Government is that the Chief Minister has been exonerated. That is the reply by Government, and the file is before me now .....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA May I submit....

MR. CHAIRMAN : He does not allow even the Chair to speak but he goes on speaking. I do not know whether that is the procedure of the House. Let me finish, Mishra ji.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I am conforming to the procedure of the House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It cannot be he procedure of the House. He cannot have his own procedure here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He can only lay stress on the points and not other things....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I explain how it falls within the amibit of this discussion ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is a half-an-hour discussion. Let him not prolong it. He has already taken more than 15 minutes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. But I have been interrupted so many times, nearly for five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has taken 17 minutes already.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Five minutes of my time has been taken a way by these interruptions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : If he himself takes so much time, then how can others put their questions ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : If they go on disturbing me like this, how can I conclude ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him stick only to the point and not go beyond that. I am not allowing him.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur) : I rise to a point of order....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing him.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : मेरा मान्यवर, आपके ऊपर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आप ने अभी कहा है । "Let me finish, Mishraji ".

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is no point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I have a good defender in Shri B. P. Maurya. I know that he is a very conscientious person.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let Shri Shyamnandan Mishra finish now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Is it not a fact that the price paid to the peasants in the vicinity of the land acquired is three to four times higher than the price paid to the peasants affected by the land acquisition in question ? This is one of the grave charges, and yet, these things have been overlooked in this case.

Then, is it not a fact that the peasants had registered a complaint that their land fell within the restrictions imposed by the Works of Defence Act in order to secure that defence of the country and yet that was not heeded to ? Is it not also a fact that some military officers also had taken objection ?

Then the most serious thing which must be brought to the notice of the House is that although the charges relating to the malpractices in the purchase transactions of the State Electricity Board are still being inquired into by the Accountant General, the Government has been in a hurry to give a clean chit to the Chief Minister of Haryana. The Government cannot take the stand that it is an independent Board. The Chairman of the Board is appointed by the Chief Minister according to the rules. All the members of the Board hold officer and function during the pleasure of the Chief Minister. And yet

the charges of malpractices against the Chief Minister in regard to transactions of the Electricitcy Board Minister do not seem to attach to the Chief because the Central Govern" ment thinks so.

It has been said that these charges were inquired into by four colleagues of the Prime Minister in the Cabinet. One of these colleagues seems to be here only to defend him· I ask : when the matters were of a legal nature, why were they not referred to the Attorney General ? In the past, I remember when charges were made against a Deputy Minister of Finance, they were referred to the Attorney General. But in this case, the charges were referred to the four Cabinet Ministers who happen to be the appointees of the Prime Minister and who are only too keen too blige the Prime Minister. The matter concerns the Prime Minister also. And we do not want the Prime Minister's integrity to be under a cloud. I have always made it a point to emphasise that it should be the concern of the entire House to see that the integrity of the Prime Minister is not under a cloud. Here a nexus was established between the Chief Minister of Haryana and the Prime Minister, and yet the Prime Minister of India did not think it necessary to get her name cleared through an impartial Commission

These are the issues I am raising .

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक (रोहतक) क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो चार्जिज श्री बंसी लाल के खिलाफ हमने मैमोरेंडम में लगाए थे उनके मुताबिक क्या यह सही नहीं है कि श्री बंसी लाल स्मगलिंग के केस के अन्दर गिरफ्तार हुए थे और लोहारू स्टेट जब वह बाकी मुल्क के साथ मर्ज नहीं हुई थी उस वक्त वहां वह केस रजिस्टर नहीं हुआ था और क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि बाद में हाई कमांड इन्टरवैन्श और इंटरफीयरेंस पर उसको ड्राप कर दिया गया ?

ब्रिगेडियर रन सिंह ने क्या यह सच नहीं है कि एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी जो इस मैमोरेंडम का एक एनेक्स है और उसके अन्दर उन्होंने लिखा था कि हरियाणा के चीफ मिनिस्टर अपोजीशन के एम एल एज को डिफैक्ट कराने के लिए या कांग्रेस के एम एल एज को अपने साथ रखने के लिए उनके हलको के अन्दर जा जा कर वहा पर पब्लिक जलसे उनके एजाज में कराते हैं और आफिशल मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल करते है और दस दस बीस बीस हजार रुपये इकट्ठे करवा कर उनके गले के अन्दर मालाए पहनाते है और स्टेज के ऊपर वह यह घोषित करते है कि एम एल एज को काम कराने के लिए चंडीगढ़ जाना पड़ता है इसलिए इनको एक एक कार की जरूरत है और यह बीस हजार रुपये का जो हार आपने मेरे गले मे डाला है वह रुपया एम एल एज को उन्होंने स्टेज के ऊपर दिया ? गुड़गांव, नीलोखेड़ी, घरौडा, किलानौर आदि के अन्दर क्या इस तरह से चीफ मिनिस्टर के गले में बीस बीस हजार रुपये के हार नहीं डाले गए और उन्होंने कार के नाम पर क्या वह रुपया उन एम एल एज को नही दिया ?

क्या वह दुरुस्त नही है कि लक्ष्मी दास, एस पी हिसार जो कौम से हरिजन था उसको उन्होंने सर्कट हाउस में बुला कर दस आदमियों की मौजूदगी में कमीन और चमार कहा और इसलिए कहा कि जो उससे वह

केस वापिस करवाना चाहते थे उनको उसने वापिस करने से इन्कार कर दिया था— (इंटरप्शंज) क्या इससे चीफ...

सभापति महोदय : अगर यह मैमोरेंडम में नहीं है तो इसका जवाब न दिया जाए ।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : हरियाणा के चीफ मिनिस्टर बदमिजाजी, अनसिविलाइज्ड विहेवियर और इंडीसेंसी के शिकार हैं और वे एम एल एज तक को गालियां देते हैं । श्रीमती लेखा वती जैन, लाल सिंह जो कांग्रेस के एम एल एज थे उनको भी उन्होंने गालियां दीं क्या यह सच नहीं है और क्या यह आपके नोटिस में आया है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं एक बुनियादी सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं । अगर किसी मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाए जाते हैं तो उसकी जांच का तरीका क्या होना चाहिये ? क्या भ्रष्टाचार कांग्रेस पार्टी का घरेलू मामला है या इस देश के सार्वजनिक जीवन का स्तर बनाए रखने से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न है ? हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ निश्चित आरोप लगाए गए । हमारी दृष्टि में वे आरोप गम्भीर हैं । अब उनका निपटारा कौन करेगा? मंत्रिमंडल की एक उप समिति को वे आरोप सौंप दिए गए । क्या यह तरीका गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारों के बारे में भी अपनाया जाएगा और अपनाया जाएगा या अपनाया गया है तो क्या उनको शिकायत नहीं होगी कि राजनीतिक आधार पर उनके साथ भेदभाव किया जा रहा है ? पंजाब में दो एम एल एज ने अकाली मंत्रियों के खिलाफ शिकायत की और कमीशन बन गया । उन में से एक एम एल ए रियासती जी जिन्होंने चंडीगढ़ में करप्शन के खिलाफ सम्मेलन करना चाहा था उनको उसकी इजाजत नहीं दी गई । मैं उस मामले को यहां नहीं उठाना चाहता । लेकिन दबे कमिशन बनने से पहले क्या यह सच नहीं हैं कि अकाली मंत्रियों को वे चार्जिज नही भेजे गए जो पजाब के दो एम एल एज ने लगाए? और क्या यह सच नही हैं कि एक दम दबे कमिशन बना दिया गया ? दबे कमिशन का निर्माण केन्द्र ने किया था । अभी तमिलनाडु के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ आरोप लग रहे हैं । हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्र जांच की मांग कर रहे हैं । उन आरोपों में प्राइमा फेसाई केस है या नही यह केन्द्र कैसे तय करेगा ? क्या मंत्रिमंडल की उप समिति तय करेगी ? उप समिति में सभी कांग्रेसी है । होम मिनिस्ट्री ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी संतानम कमेटी जिस ने 103 पेज पर यह सिफारिश की थी कि राष्ट्रपति एक इंडिपेंडेंट जूरिस्ट्स का पैनल बनाए और उसको ये आरोप सौंप दिए जाएं और अगर वह पैनल यह अनुभव करे कि कोई प्राइमा फेसाई केस है तो कमिशन आफ इनक्वायरी एक्ट के अन्तर्गत एक कमिशन बनना चाहिये । लेकिन संतानम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को बाईपास करके मंत्रिमंडल की उप समिति ने हर मुद्दे के ऊपर जिसका मैमोरेंडम में उल्लेख था क्या बंसी लाल जी से जवाब मांगा और क्या कैबिनेट सब कमेटी की फाइंडिंग्ज ब्लैक एंड व्हाइट में हैं, अगर हैं तो क्या उन्हें सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा

[श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

ताकि सदन और देश यह विश्वास कर सके कि सचमुच में कैबिनेट सब कमेटी ने हर मुद्दे पर विचार किया था और उसने अपने को सन्तुष्ट कर लिया है कि कोई भी प्राइमा फेसाई केस नही बनता ? कैबिनेट सब कमेटी की फाइंडिग्ज और मुख्यमंत्री का हर मुद्दे पर जवाब क्या सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ?

18 00 hrs.

क्या यह सच है कि हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध केवल इसलिए जाच नही की जा रही है कि उन की मारुति की पूछ की पकड मे.....(व्यवधान) नई दिल्ली भी आ गई है ? जनता मे यह सन्देह है और क्या यह सच है कि इस सन्देह का निराकरण तभी होगा, जब कि एक जाच कमीशन बनेगा ? अगर आरोपो मे कोई दम नही है, तो एक जांच कमीशन बना कर हरियाणा के मुख्य मत्री और नई दिल्ली मे बैठे हुए नेताओ को इन आरोपो से मुक्त होने का अवसर क्यो नही दिया जाता है ? सरकार जितना इस मामले को दबाती है, उतना ही सन्देह बढ़ता है ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : A Member belonging to this party is not here to defend himself against the charges that are made here. There are charges of corruption in the country. I also agree that public life and public administration should be clean. It is for that only that we are running this Government with a clean administration . (*Interruptions*) .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You put your question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There are charges today. I am one of the signatories to the charges levelled against Mr. Nijalingappa, who is also his boss. There are charges against the Madras Chief Minister Mr. Karunanidhi .... .(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) There is no allegation against the Tamilnadu Chief Minister ; I challenge it; he has unnecessarily dragged the name of Shri Karunanidhi . I challenge him, if he can prove it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Every charge is not dependent upon the bulk of the Members who signed the charge. It is the quality of the charges against the person concerned. My friend was saying that the bulk of the Members have made allegations. I feel there is no charges as they are explanning here today, except political vindictiveness. There are corruption charges against political leaders (*Interruptions*) They say that there are double standards adopted by the Government . I would like to know whether in the case of charges levelled against Mr. Nijalingappa and charges levelled against other Ministers in the administration, the same standard, the same rules and the same procedures were applied and, if so, what were the procedures that were adopted in those cases... ..(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Sir, I would like to give certain clarifications that arise out of the observations made by the hon. members who have taken part in this discussion. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra started by saying that he was not bringing forth this question in a spirit of witch-hunting, but the manner he presented it and the observations he made actually go contrary to whatever he said in the beginning.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Because you have a guilty conscience.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is generally people with guilty conscience who find nothing but guilt in others. (*Interruptions*).

The first things he asked was, why was there such an inordinate delay in this case whereas in the case of Punjab an enquiry was ordered within three Months. Sir, the same procedure was followed in the case of Punjab also. There was Governor's rule at the time and there was a preliminary enquiry conducted by the Satate Government. It was a result of that enquiry that a *prima facie* case was made and Government of India appointed a committee of enquiry.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Were charges against Punjab Minister referred to those ministers ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I will answer every point. The procedure we followed in the case was the same as the procedure we have been following in all other cases. The procedure broadly speaking is when such allegations are received, we refer them to the State Government, the Chief Minister concerned. We get his comments. If there is some doubt or vagueness about the replies, we make a further reference and try to clarify those things and when arrive at a decision. So far as the Akali ministers are concerned they were not in office at th.t time. When ministers are not in office, it is not our practice to refer the charges to them. The same thing was done in the case of Shri Nijalingappa against whom a chargesheet was given by Mr. Chennabasappa and 36 other MLAs. We did not refer it to Mr. Nijalingappa and others, because they were not in office. We referred it to the State Government. There was Governor's rule at that time. We got the comment of the State Government. We felt there was no *prima facie* case and we filed the whole things. (*Interruptions*)...In the case of Mr. Nijalingappa and Mr. Virendra Patil, we did not refer these charges to them because they were not in office. We referred it to the State Government and got the r eo nments Then we filed the whole thing. This is again Proof of the fact that we do not go by party considerations in matters like this.

We examine the whole thing objectively and it is only when we arrive at a certain conclusion that we take action....(*inetrruptions*)

As regards referring it to a Committee of Ministers, this is also a procedure which has been followed in the past in a number of cases ....(*interruptions*) In the case of the memorandum of allegations against Shri Biju Patnaik and Shri Biren Mitra and other Ministers of the Government of Orissa in 1964, the then Prime Minister had requested some of his Cabinet colleagues to examine the matter, after getting the opinion of the Ministers concerned. A similar procedure was followed in examining the allegation made in 1964 against the Chief Minister of Mysore, Shri Nijalingappa and other Ministers of Mysore Government. Again a similar procedure was followed in examining the memorandum containing allegation against the Chief Minister, Shri K. B. Sahay and some other Ministers in Bihar in 1964. So, it is not something new that the Prime Minister appointed a Committee of Cabinet colleagues to look into it. This is a procedure which has been followed on a number of occasions previously. What I want to impress is that what has been done in this case is nothing out of the way, nothing unusual. this is the practice we have adopted in the past in handling charges of this nature.

Shri Mishra talked about the land acquisition notice and other things. I cannot say much on that . If the compensation paid is less, it is a legal matter, a matter pending in a court of law. Every notification issued under the Land Acquisition Act can be gone in appeal or a reference. I would not like to comment on the legality or illegality of any notification issued. It is open to any member to challenge it in a court of law. .(*interruptions*).

Then Shri Mishra said that we have given the Chief Minister a clean chit while the Comptroller and Auditor-General is looking

nto it. I would like to read a portion of letter written to Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma In this context. The last portion of that letter says :

> " However, to allay all possible doubts and suspicions, the State Government has remitted all the allegations to the Comptroller and Auditor-General for a further probe. Further action will naturally have to wait the CAG'S report. "

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : They have been saying ....

MR. CHAIRMAN : There cannot be any cross-examination.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : They have been declaring day in and day out that there isno basis for the allegations ....*(interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik raised a number of points. I will not go into them *(interruptions)*.

So far as Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's point is concerned, I have already said, why we appointed a Cabinet Sub-Committee, because this has been the procedure up till now. There is nothing unusual in this. We have done it in a number of cases . *(Interruptions)*

श्री प्रटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . सभापति महोदय, मैंने यह पूछा था कि गैर-कांग्रेसी मुख्य मंत्री के बारे मे आप यही तरीका अपनाएंगे तो क्या आप पर यह आरोप नही लगेगा कि आप राजनैतिक भेदभाव और पक्षपात कर रहे है?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : और आप यही तरीका अपनाएंगे तो क्या यह पक्षपात नही समझा जाएगा ? आप इस सदन का उपयोग राजनैतिक लाभ के लिए कर रहे है । बार बार यह प्रश्न मारुति का यहा आता है । मैं कहता हू अगर आप को इतना ही विश्वास अपनी बुद्धि पर है और अपनी जानकारी पर है तो क्यों नही अदालत में जाते ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee wants to know why we did not appoint a Commission and whether it will be misunderstood if we follow the same procedure for a non-Congress Chief Minister My answer to that is that we have a law for ppointment of Commissions and that law does not contemplate an automatic remission of every complaint of corruption that we receive, to a Commission. Under the law, there is a duty cast upon the Central Government that before it appoints a Commission, it has to feel satisfied that a *prima facie* case exists. It is not a case of automic remission of any corruption complaint that we receive to a Commission. That is not the case. We are doing only what is laid down under the law. We must first satisfy ourselves that a *prima facie* case exists. We have set up Commissions of Inquiry only in cases where a *prima facie* case exists. We have not set up Commissions of Inquiry even when non-Congress Ministers or Chief Ministers are concerned, as in the case of Shri Nijalingappa. We have never taken a partisan or a political view of it.

In the end, I would submit..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He told us in the beginning that he would be answering all the points. You will remember, Sir that I had asked whether it was proper for the Minister to give him a clean chit when the matter was under active consideration. Secondly, I asked, how many times the explanations and clarifications were sought from the Chief Minister of Haryana and how many times from other Chief Ministers and thirdly, why the Attorney-General was no consulted....*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No please.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We consult the Attorney-General only when we are in doubt about certain things. When we are not in doubt, we take the deceision on our own. We have done exactly what we have been doing in the past, as I have repeatedly mentioned in the House.

18 18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 12, 1973/ Phalguna, 21, 1894 (Saka).